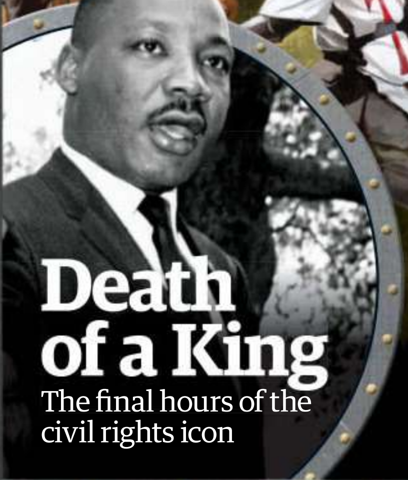
ALL ABOUT HISTORY™

Victoria's secrets

The queen's passionate affair with her servant revealed

+BETRAYAL OF THE+ KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

- From the Crusades to the pyre
- Inside their 'heretic' rituals
- The pope's hidden agenda



Death of a King

The final hours of the civil rights icon

SURVIVE THE BLACK DEATH

Dodge the Reaper with a time traveller's guide

10 REAL RAGS TO RICHES TALES

How our greatest heroes rose from the dirt

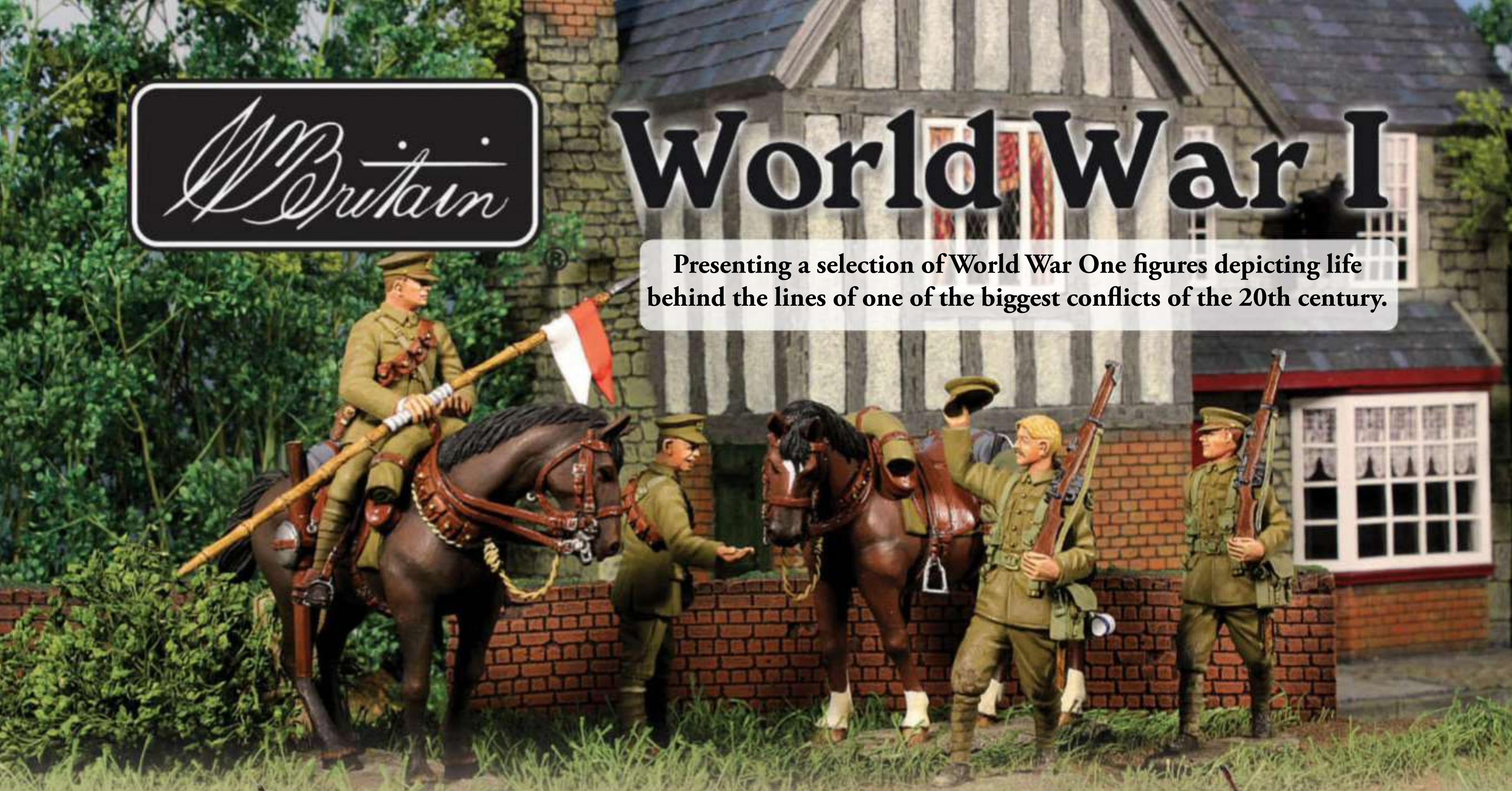
THE TROJAN WAR: MORE THAN A MYTH?

Discover the truth behind the epic clash

www.historyanswers.co.uk

DigitalEdition GreatDigitalMags.com ISSUE 29

IMAGINE PUBLISHING



World War I

Presenting a selection of World War One figures depicting life behind the lines of one of the biggest conflicts of the 20th century.

1 Piece Set in Clamshell Pack

B23067 1914 British Infantry Marching Waving Cap

1 Piece Set in Clamshell Pack

B23061 1914-18 British Nurse

1 Piece Set in Clamshell Pack

B23068 1914 British Infantry with Souvenir German Helmet

1 Piece Set in Clamshell Pack

B23066 1914 British Infantry Marching with Full Kit No.1

2 Piece Set

B23063 1916-18 British Lancer Feeding Horse

1 Piece Set in Clamshell Pack

B23096 1916-17 British Infantry Marching No.2

2 Piece Set

B23062 1916-18 British Lancer Mounted No.1

The Birmingham Central Toy Soldier Fair Sponsored by the W. Britain Collectors Club
SUNDAY 11TH OCTOBER 2015 at EDGBASTON STADIUM, EDGBASTON ROAD, BIRMINGHAM. B5 7QU.
www.toysoldierfairbirmingham.com

To find out more information on products or locate your nearest stockist please visit:
http://britain.bachmann.co.uk

BACHMANN EUROPE Plc

Martin Luther King Jr pictured at a strike in Memphis on 28 March 1968. A week later, he was dead. Find out why on page 28

Welcome

The Knights Templar have had a lot of exposure over the last few years – a certain mystery-detective novel in particular being the source of much hype around the Medieval order. Yet for all their publicity and big-screen appearances, the Templars remain shrouded in secrecy. Perhaps most mysterious are the circumstances surrounding their downfall, set in motion by an accusation of heresy by the French king Philip IV – an allegation that led to many being burned at the stake. Did these men famous for their cross-adorned tunics really deny their Christian faith? Did they engage in homosexual relations as the king insisted? These are questions that we will probably never know the answers to.

What we can do, however, is examine the evidence presented to us in the form of trial records, personal documents and the light of the events that followed – as we've done in this issue. Regardless of the conclusions, it is tales like these that remind us how far we've come in our respect of individual liberties, and make learning about our past all the more worthwhile.

Alicea

Alicea Francis
Deputy Editor

Editor's picks

56

The Trojan War
Author and military historian Barry Strauss explores the mystery of the Trojan War. Could this ancient battle be more than just a myth?

70

Rags to riches
You may think it's only in fairytales that paupers become politicians and maids become monarchs, but here we tell ten real-life rags-to-riches stories.

78

The secret life of Victoria
Victoria and Albert's life is considered a portrait of domestic bliss, but the truth behind the beloved royal family is far darker.

© Corbis

Be part of history

www.historyanswers.co.uk
Share your views and opinions online

Facebook
/AllAboutHistory

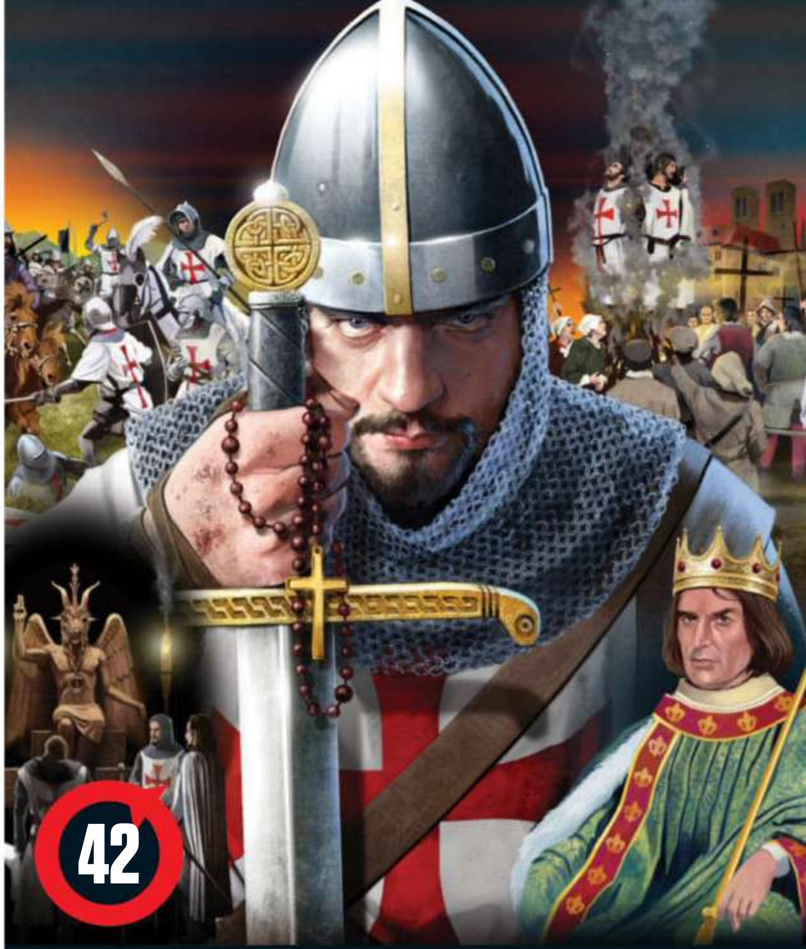
Twitter
@AboutHistoryMag

CONTENTS

Welcome to All About History

+BETRAYAL OF THE+ KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

42 They were hunted, tortured and burned at the stake, but was there any truth to the Templars' crimes?



USA

14 Timeline
Follow the rise of the USA from discovery to a global superpower

16 Inside History
Take a tour of a tipi, one of the world's first mobile homes

18 Top 5 facts
Five things you probably didn't know about Theodore Roosevelt

20 How to
Discover how forty-niners made their fortune in the Gold Rush

22 Hall of fame
The 'land of the free' has been home to some remarkable men and women

24 Day in the life
Find out what life was like in a strict Pilgrim colony

26 Anatomy of
An American GI trudging through the Vietnam jungle

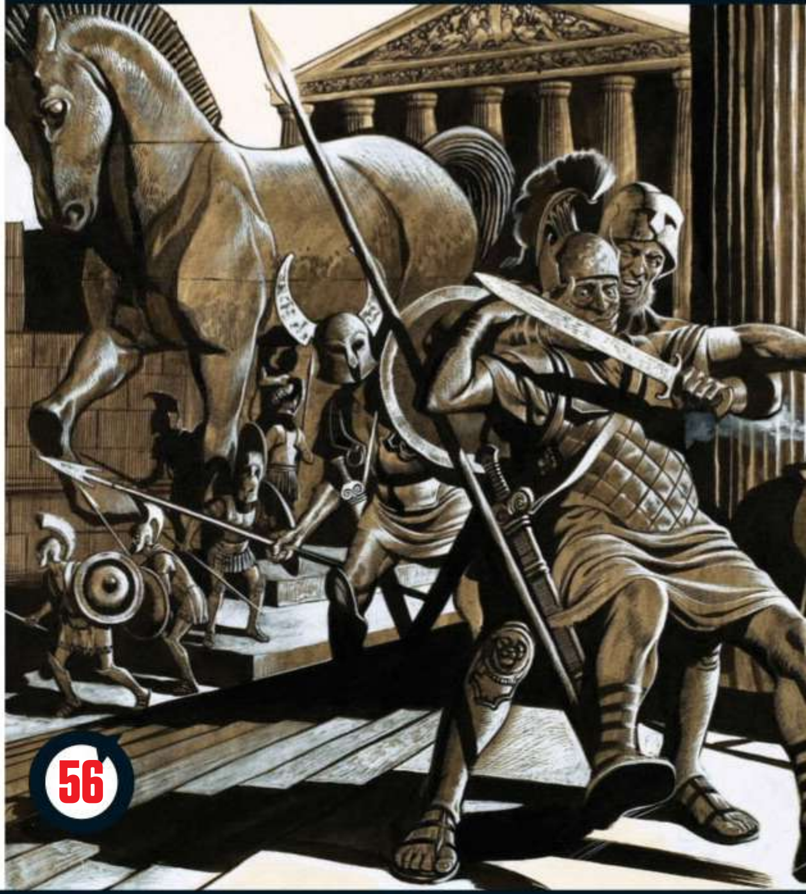
FEATURES

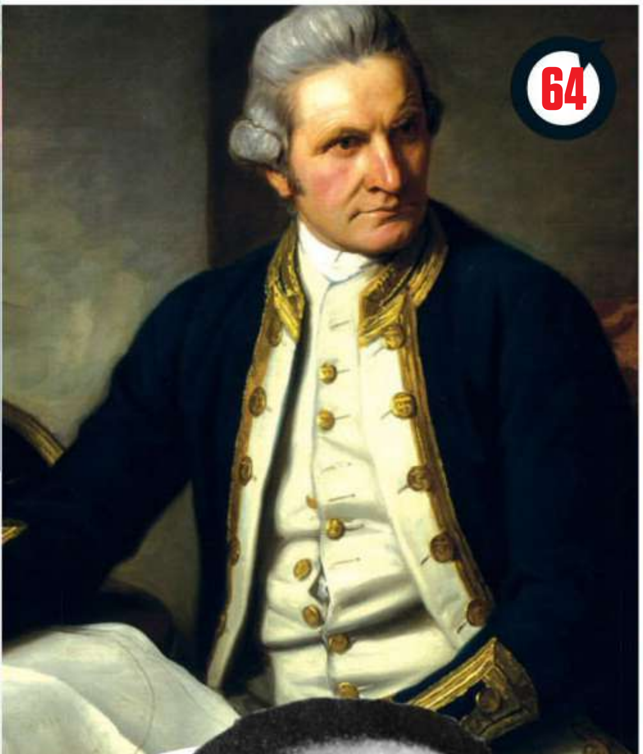
28 Death of a King
We take a look at the assassination that shocked the world and the conspiracy theories that followed

56 The truth behind the Trojan War
The story of the infamous horse has been known for centuries. Explore how much is fact or fiction

70 Rags to riches
Learn how these ten inspirational men and women made the best of what life gave them

78 The secret life of Victoria
Find out what really went on behind the gilded closed doors of Buckingham Palace





EVERY ISSUE

06 History in pictures
Three unmissable photos of history as it happened

38 Bluffer's guide
Get the need-to-know facts of the scandal that brought down the Nixon presidency - Watergate

50 Time traveller's handbook
Learn how to survive the Black Death in 14th-century England with our handy guide

52 What if
See how the world would look if the Japanese hadn't attacked Pearl Harbor

64 Heroes & villains
Explore the life and achievements of Captain James Cook

68 Through history
Instruments of punishment used to teach lawbreakers a lesson

86 Reviews
What we really think of the latest historical releases

90 Interview
Terry Deary talks to us about his latest *Horrible Histories* play

92 History Answers
From Mount Rushmore to Shakespearean insults

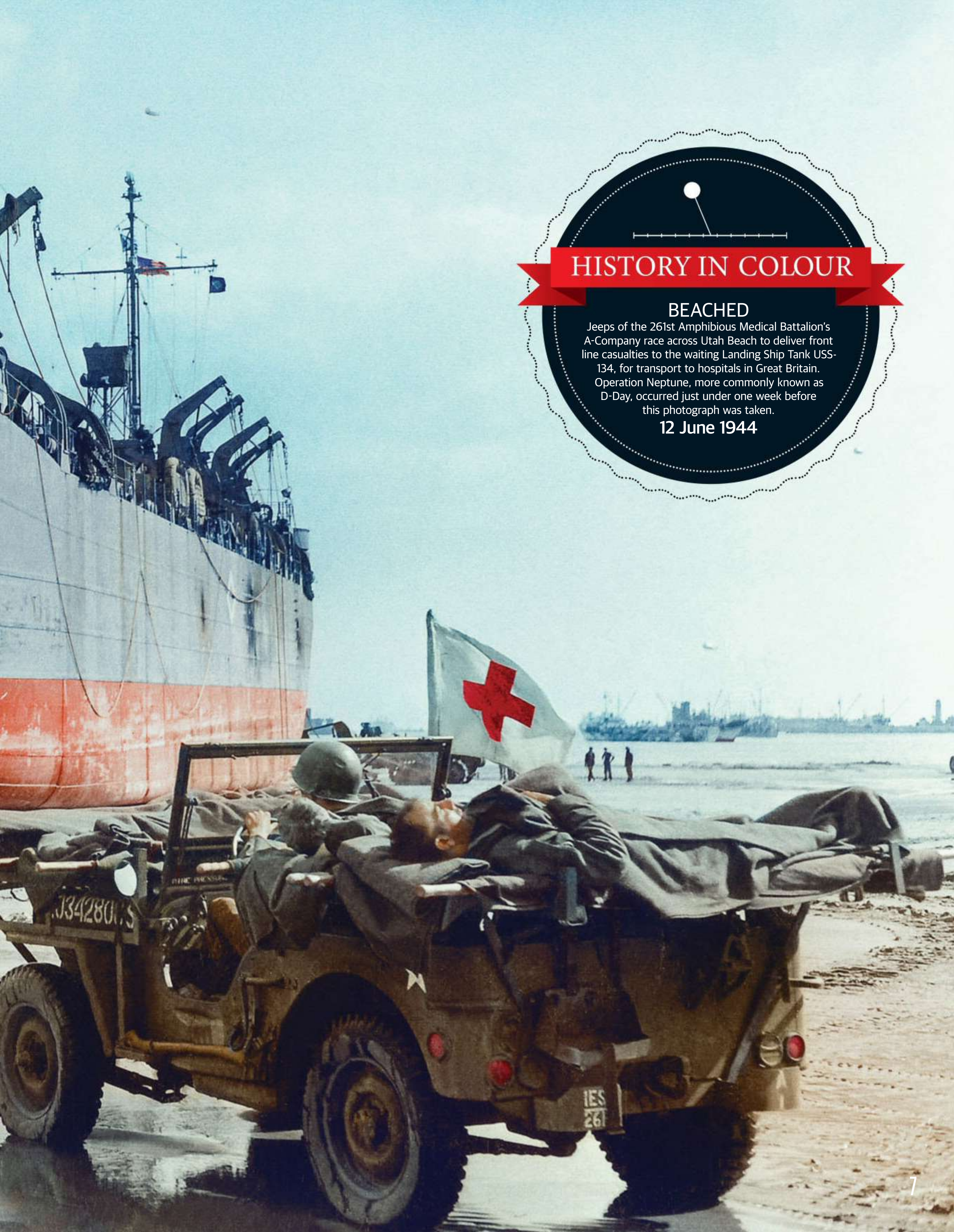
94 Your History
A family mystery revealed in this reader's true story

98 History vs Hollywood
How much history is uncovered in Ava DuVernay's *Selma*?

ENJOYED THE MAGAZINE? SUBSCRIBE & SAVE 25% Page 27

ALL ABOUT HISTORY
MARIE ANTOINETTE
RICHARD III ON TRIAL
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

134
US 134

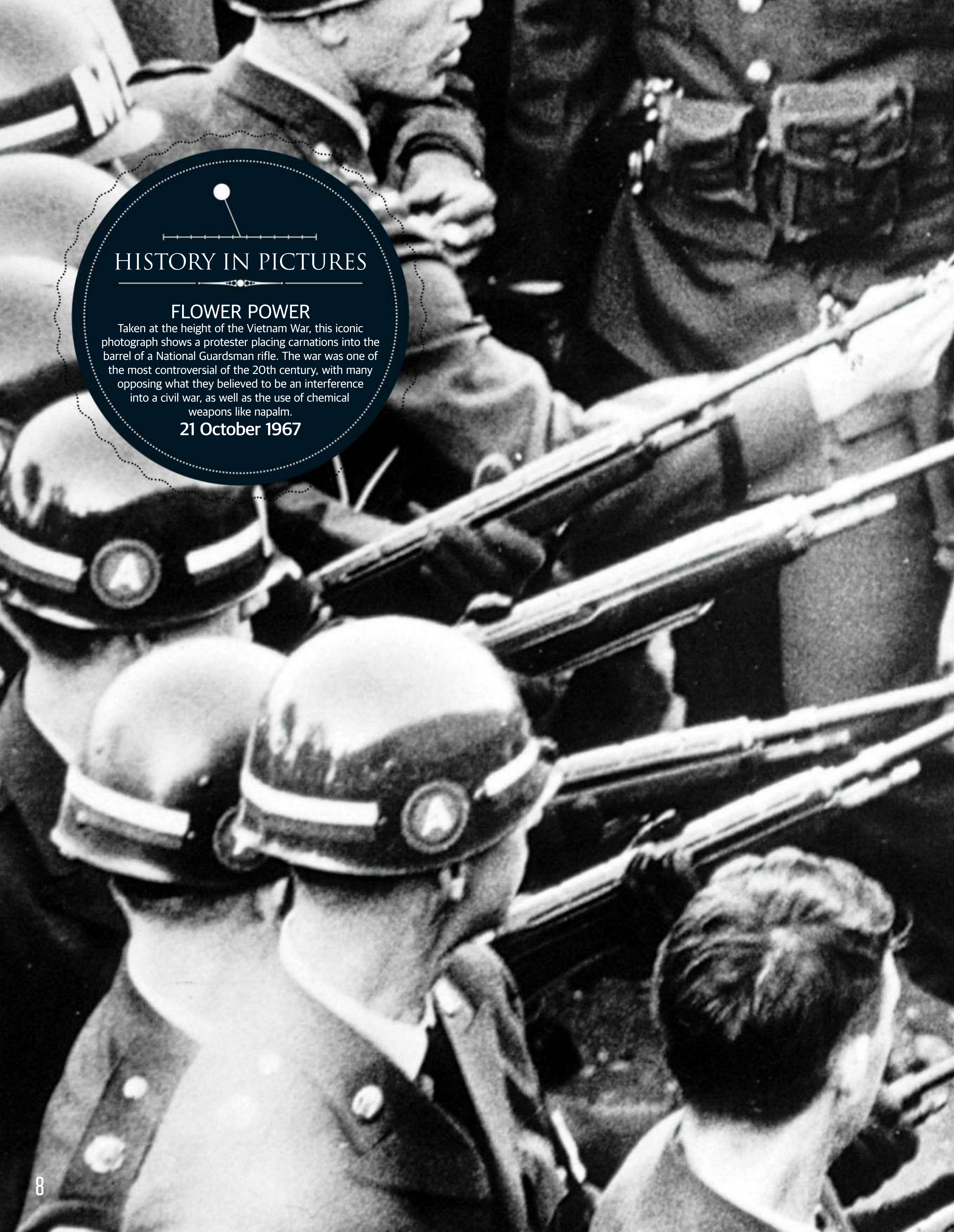


HISTORY IN COLOUR

BEACHED

Jeeps of the 261st Amphibious Medical Battalion's A-Company race across Utah Beach to deliver front line casualties to the waiting Landing Ship Tank USS-134, for transport to hospitals in Great Britain. Operation Neptune, more commonly known as D-Day, occurred just under one week before this photograph was taken.

12 June 1944



HISTORY IN PICTURES

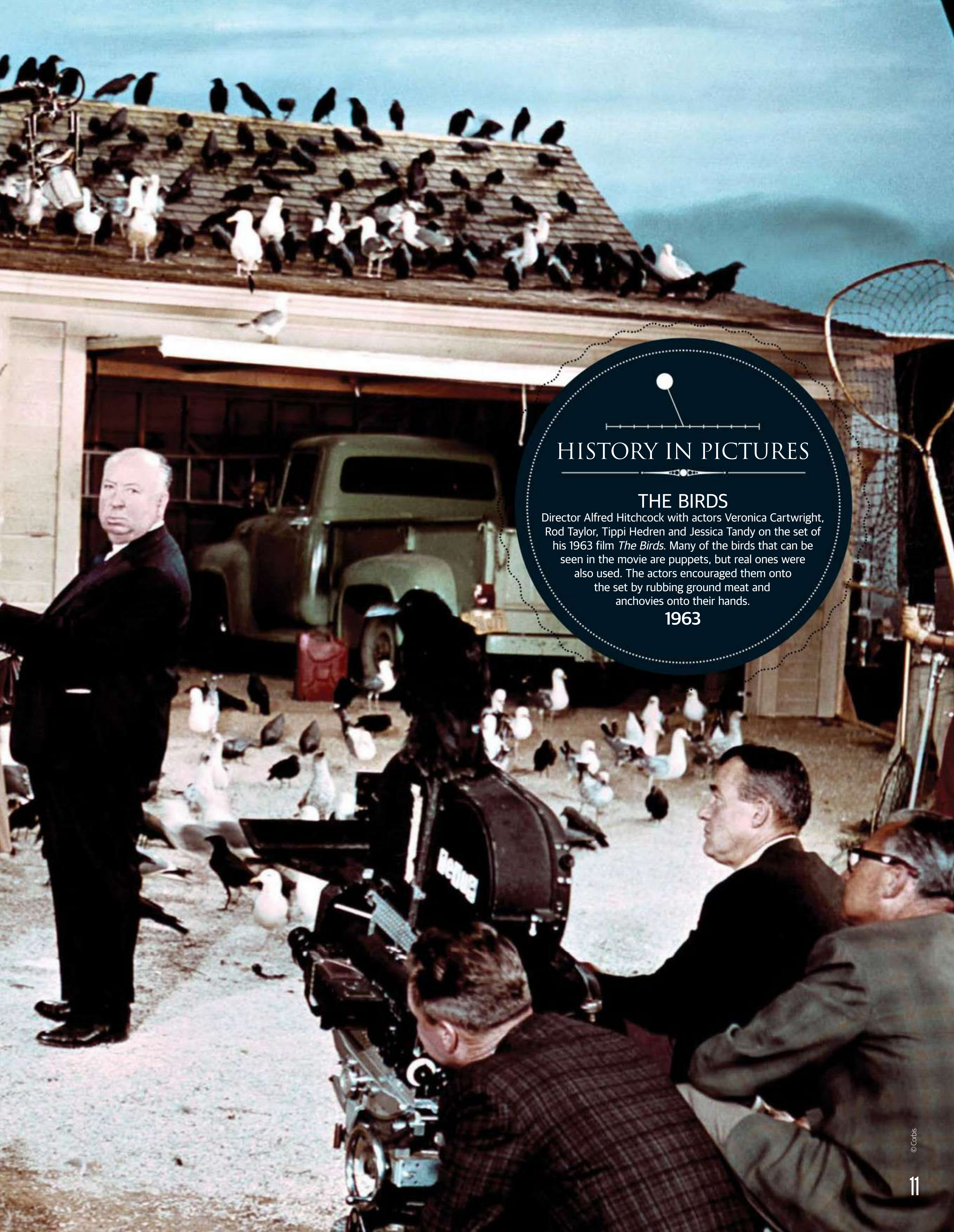
FLOWER POWER

Taken at the height of the Vietnam War, this iconic photograph shows a protester placing carnations into the barrel of a National Guardsman rifle. The war was one of the most controversial of the 20th century, with many opposing what they believed to be an interference into a civil war, as well as the use of chemical weapons like napalm.

21 October 1967

Alamy

MR.HITCHCOCK



HISTORY IN PICTURES

THE BIRDS

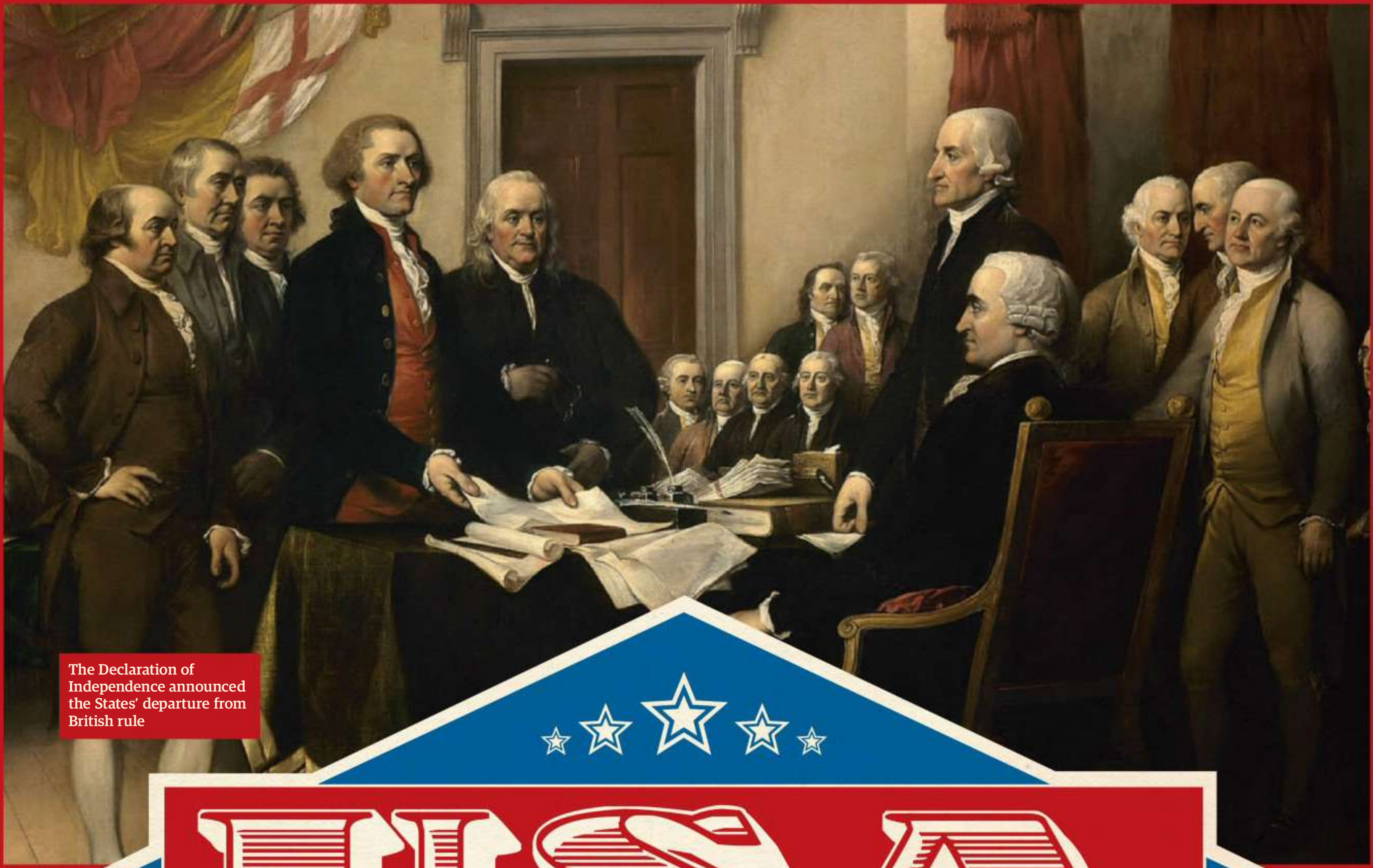
Director Alfred Hitchcock with actors Veronica Cartwright, Rod Taylor, Tippi Hedren and Jessica Tandy on the set of his 1963 film *The Birds*. Many of the birds that can be seen in the movie are puppets, but real ones were also used. The actors encouraged them onto the set by rubbing ground meat and anchovies onto their hands.

1963

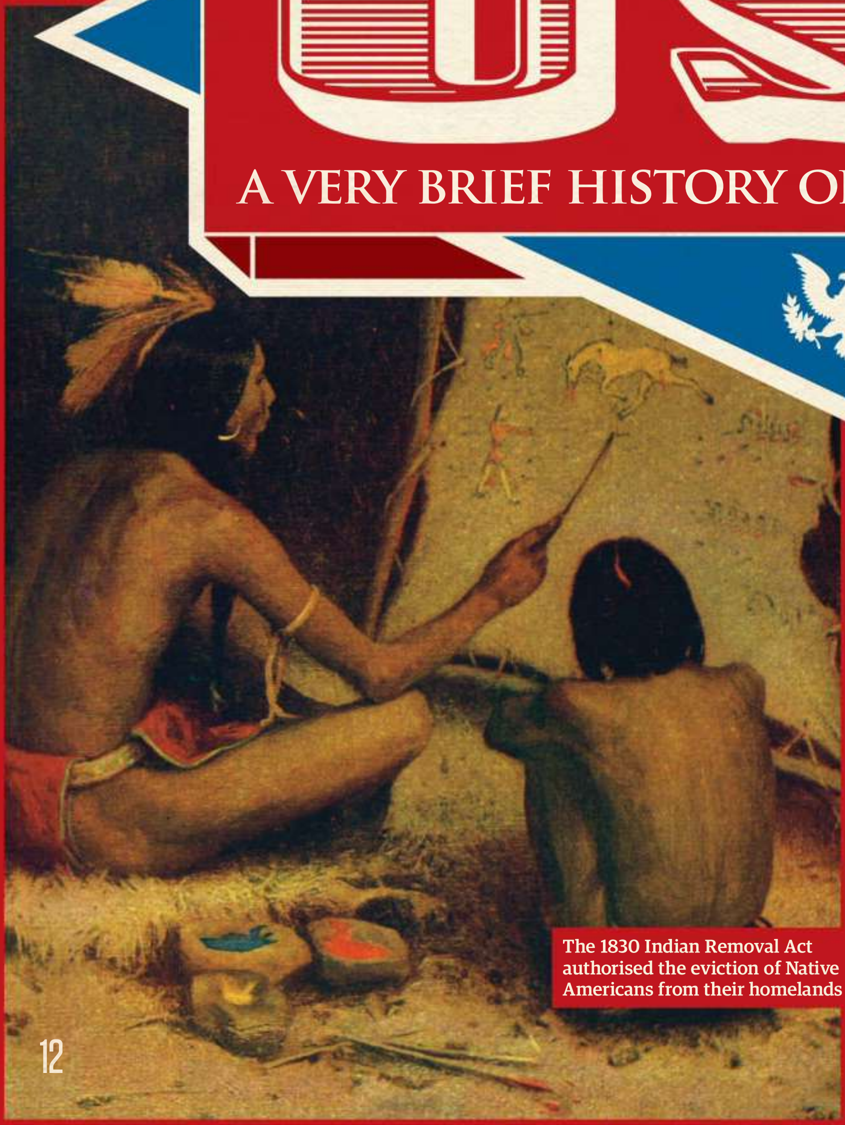
© Corbis

USA

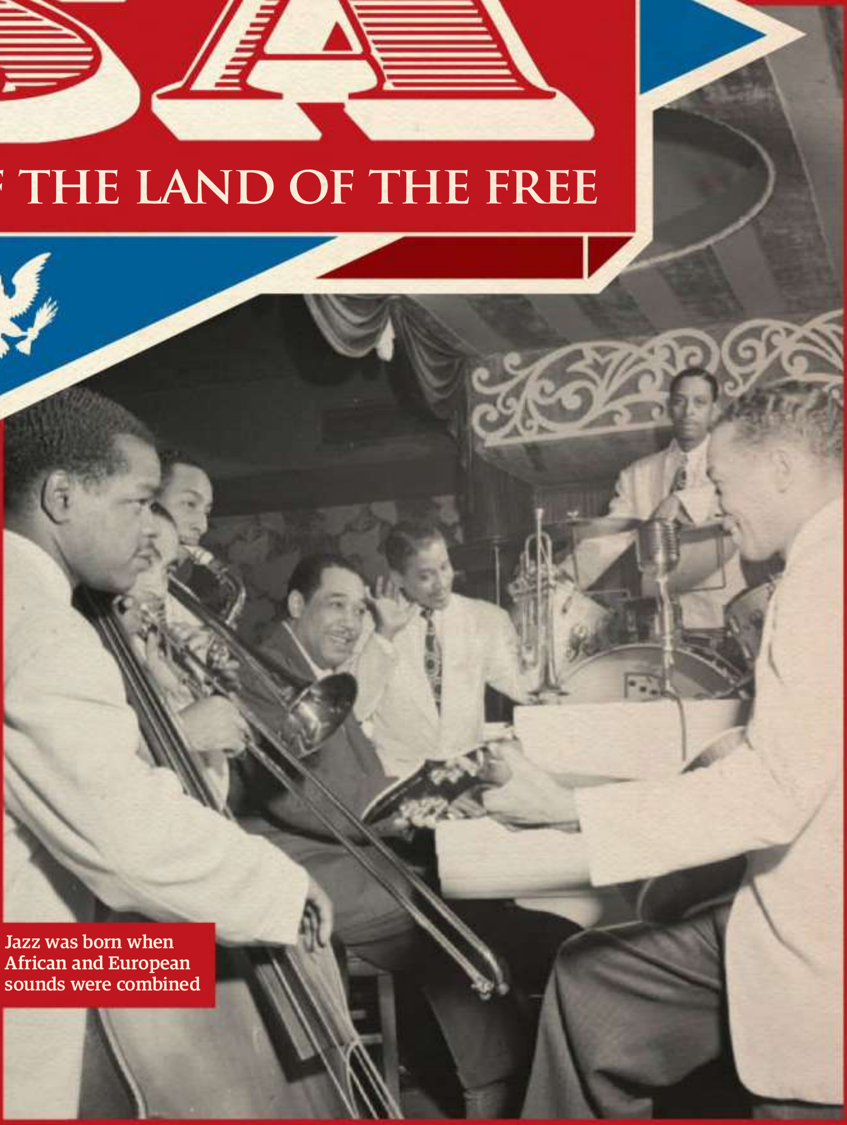
A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LAND OF THE FREE



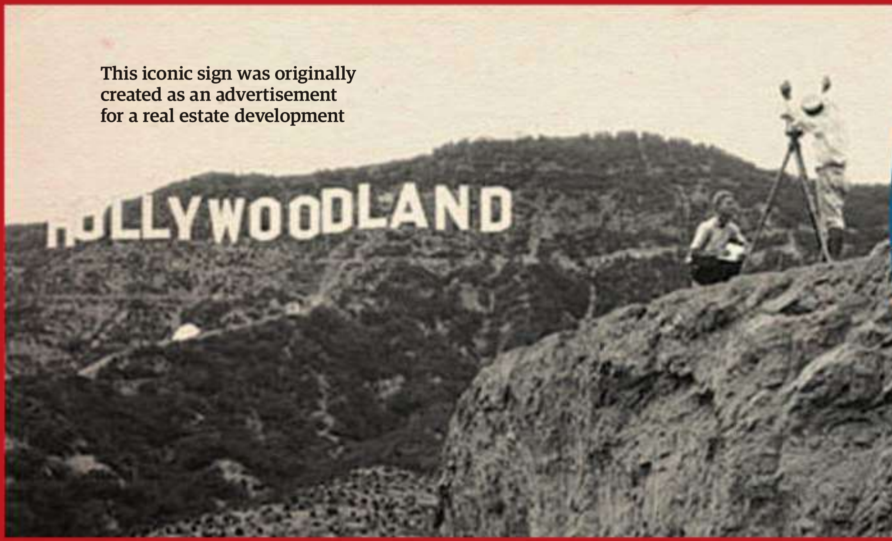
The Declaration of Independence announced the States' departure from British rule



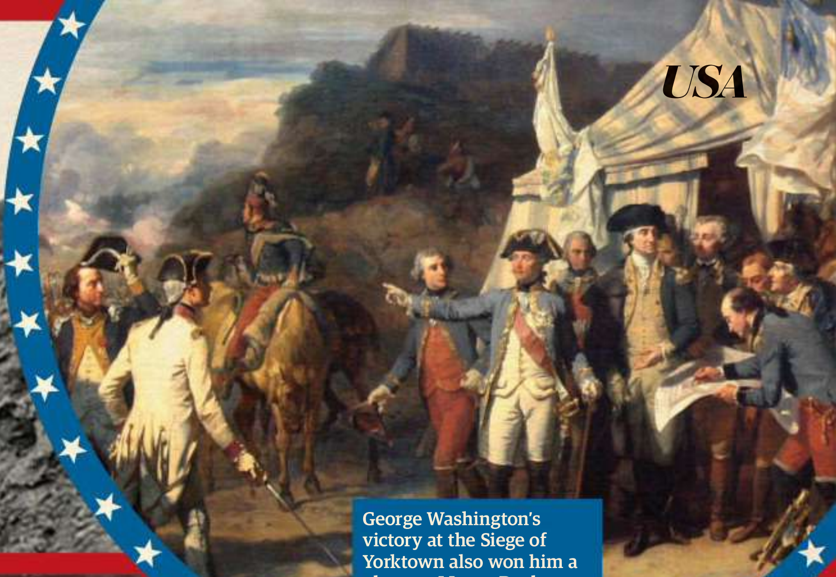
The 1830 Indian Removal Act authorised the eviction of Native Americans from their homelands



Jazz was born when African and European sounds were combined

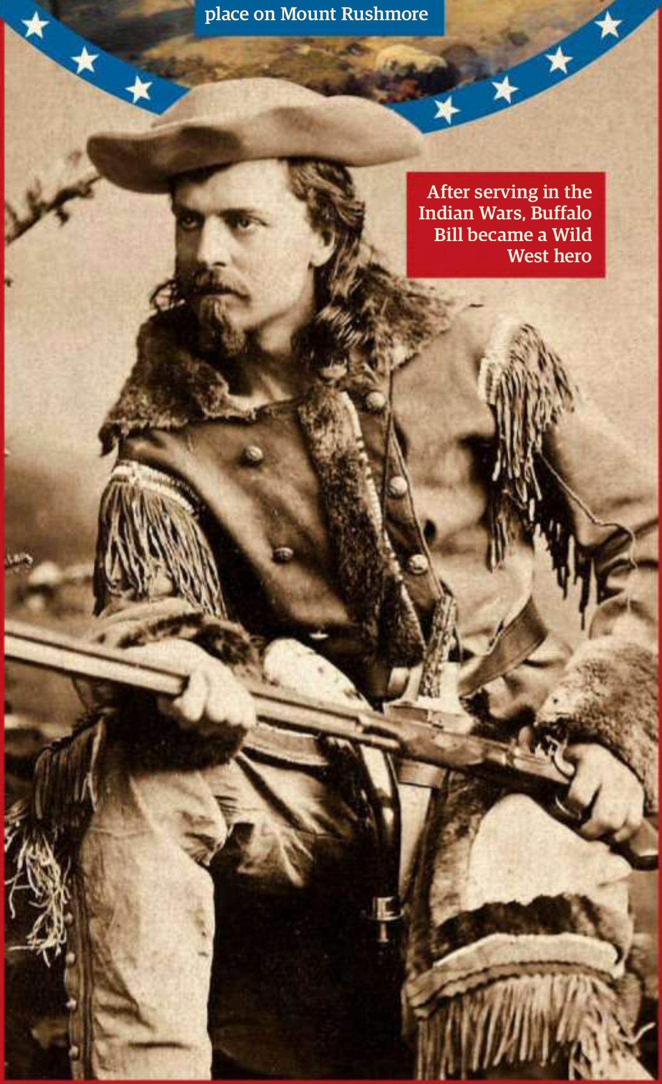


This iconic sign was originally created as an advertisement for a real estate development

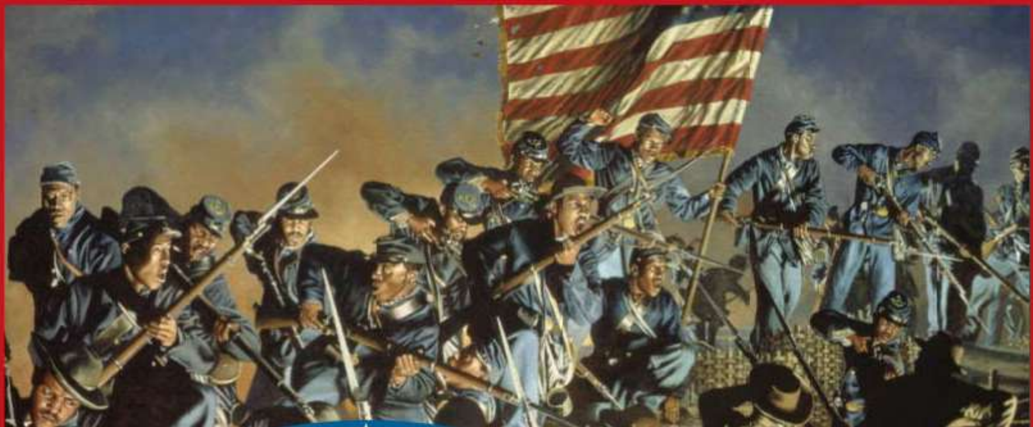


George Washington's victory at the Siege of Yorktown also won him a place on Mount Rushmore

Despite being dubbed 'the land of the free', the USA has a long and dark history of slavery



After serving in the Indian Wars, Buffalo Bill became a Wild West hero



The American Civil War was the bloodiest in US history

The crew of Apollo 11 were visited by President Nixon while in quarantine

The USA's economic bubble burst during the Wall Street Crash

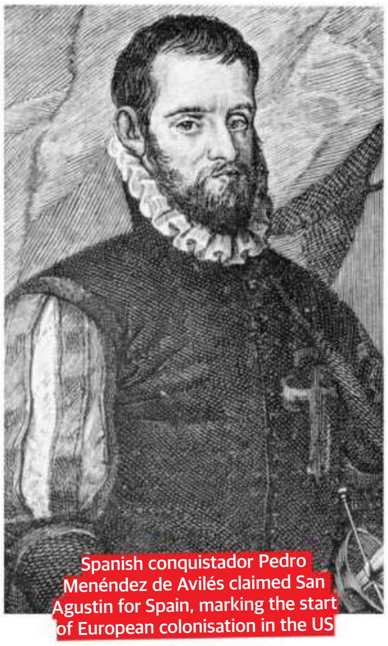
© Thinkstock

The States across history

THE COLONIAL ERA BEGINS

8 SEPTEMBER 1565

The Spanish founded the settlement of San Agustin (now St Augustine, Florida), the first of many permanent European colonies in what would eventually become the United States. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, European powers made their mark on the continent, warring with the native population and one another in a scramble for dominance. In particular, the British-French rivalry had a marked influence on the future of North America. Debts amassed by Britain during the Seven Years' War led to increased taxation in the colonies, ultimately provoking the independence movement.

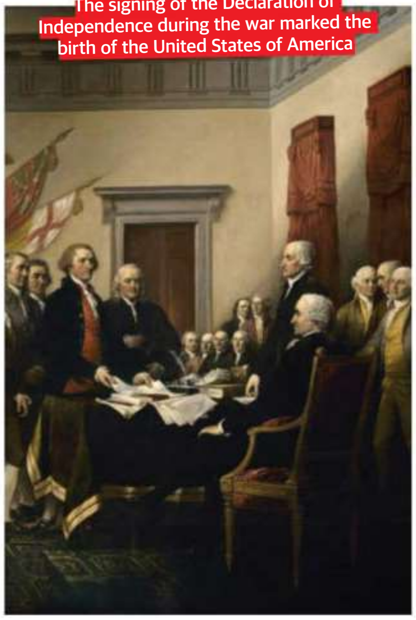


Spanish conquistador Pedro Menéndez de Avilés claimed San Agustin for Spain, marking the start of European colonisation in the US

War of Independence

1775-83

After the Seven Years' War, Britain imposed new taxes on their American colonial cousins to help pay off their debts. This sparked fierce protest from the American people - who considered it a violation of their rights - and by 1775 the situation had escalated into a full-blown war between the two. The colonies formed a Continental Congress and elected George Washington as their army's commander-in-chief before declaring their independence in July 1776. The brutal and bitter conflict raged for the best part of a decade before the Treaty of Paris ratified the USA's independence in 1783.



The signing of the Declaration of Independence during the war marked the birth of the United States of America

USA timeline

17,00 BCE
1500
1600
1700
1800

First humans reach North America
Hunter-gatherers from Asia travel to America via the Bering Land Bridge. These 'paleoamericans' are the ancient ancestors of Native Americans. **17,000 BCE**

Spanish explorers discover Florida
Conquistador Juan Ponce de León is the first European to reach the continental United States. **1513**

Similar harvest festivals had been held before, but many consider this the origin of Thanksgiving

Pilgrims and natives hold 'first' Thanksgiving
The Wampanoag tribe join pilgrims for a thanksgiving meal to celebrate the year's successful harvest. **1621**

Salem Witch Trials
In a frenzy of paranoia, more than 200 people in Massachusetts are accused of witchcraft, and 20 are executed. **1692-93**

The trials were a notorious case of mass hysteria: superstition and hearsay saw innocent people killed

"We the people..."
One of the founding documents of the USA, the US Constitution organises the fledgling nation's government. **4 March 1789**

The Constitution was signed by 40 delegates from the Thirteen Colonies

The dawn of a presidency
George Washington takes the oath of office after he is unanimously elected first president of the United States. **30 April 1789**

A courageous revolutionary leader, Washington was one of the nation's Founding Fathers

The Louisiana Purchase
France sells its Louisiana territory to the US for $15 million, which is roughly four cents per acre. **4 July 1803**

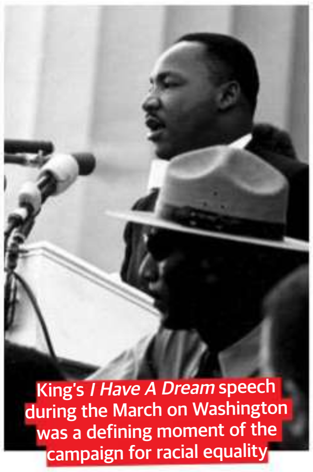
The Louisiana territory now accounts for a quarter of the area of contiguous US

The great California gold rush
Thousands of gold prospectors flock to California after a nugget of the rare metal is discovered in the American River. **1848-58**

The abolition of slavery
The 13th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, formally banning slavery throughout the United States. **6 December 1865**

Abolitionists rejoiced as the amendment was passed in the House of Representatives

The Alaska Purchase is agreed
Russia sells Alaska to the US for $7.2 million, in order to keep the area out of British hands. **30 March 1867**



King's *I Have A Dream* speech during the March on Washington was a defining moment of the campaign for racial equality

Civil Rights Movement

1954-64

Although the 15th Amendment granted African-American men the right to vote in 1870, some states prevented them from doing so by deliberately introducing obstacles such as poll taxes or literacy tests. Many states enforced segregation, and racism was rife, particularly in the former Confederacy, where violent white supremacist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan existed. The Civil Rights Movement led by Martin Luther King Jr challenged this injustice by organising marches, sit-ins and boycotts. Eventually, the campaign gave African Americans legal equality via the Civil Rights, Voting Rights and Fair Housing Acts.

JFK greets the crowds in Dallas moments before the assassination

The assassination of JFK

22 NOVEMBER 1963

While campaigning in Texas, President John F Kennedy was shot twice as he rode in a motorcade through downtown Dallas. Although he was immediately rushed to hospital, the president's head and neck injuries were too severe and he was pronounced dead at 1pm. At 2.38pm, Vice-President Lyndon B Johnson took the oath of office. Police arrested the gunman, Lee Harvey Oswald, who himself was murdered two days later. The events shocked the nation, but inconsistencies with evidence also perpetuated theories that the assassination was part of a larger conspiracy.

Many families were made homeless and roamed the country looking for work

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

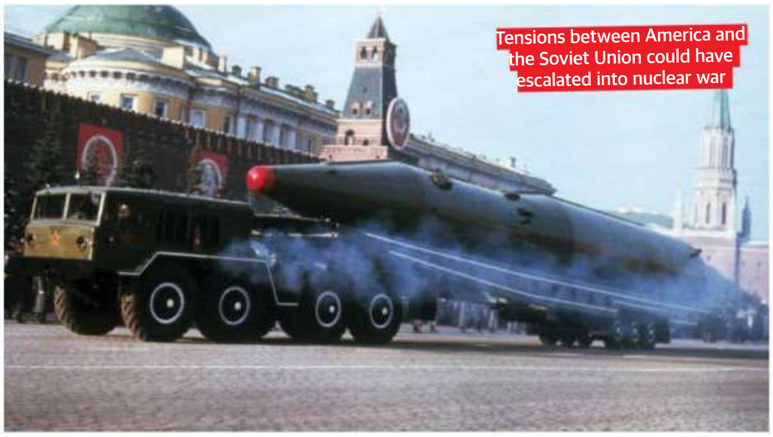
1929-39

Following the Wall Street Crash of 1929, the stock markets continued to decline, creating the most severe economic depression in US history. Unemployment rose considerably, wages fell, and millions of Americans were living in poverty. At the height of the depression, one-quarter of the nation's workforce did not have a job. When President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected, he introduced the New Deal - reforms designed to revive the economy and increase employment. Although these policies helped somewhat, it took the outbreak of World War II to get the USA back on its feet.

A stand off between superpowers

1947-91

The USA and USSR did not remain allies for long after World War II. The political differences between the communist Soviet Union and the capitalist United States led to the Cold War - a power struggle that lasted decades. Although no fighting directly took place between Soviet and American soldiers, both sides were engaged in a nuclear arms race, so any conflict would have been devastating. Both nations became involved in global conflicts, such as the Korean and Vietnam wars, to oppose or support emerging communist regimes.



Tensions between America and the Soviet Union could have escalated into nuclear war

San Francisco earthquake and inferno
A violent earthquake strikes San Francisco, igniting fires across the city. 3,000 people die and more than 200,000 are left homeless.
18 April 1906

Nearly 500 blocks of the city were destroyed in the disaster

Nationwide prohibition comes into effect
The manufacture, transportation, sale and consumption of alcohol is banned, giving rise to illegal speakeasies.
17 January 1920

Gangsters like Al Capone profited from prohibition by setting up bootlegging networks

The US Army in Vietnam
American troops are deployed to support the South Vietnamese army against the communist North.
1965-1973

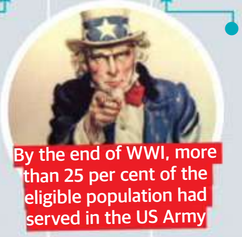
"I am not a crook!"
Five men linked to President Nixon's re-election committee break into the Democratic headquarters. The scandal reveals a web of government corruption.
17 June 1972

Nixon became the first president to resign on 9 April 1974

Yes he can
Senator Barack Obama becomes the nation's first African-American head of state.
4 November 2008

1900 1920 1940 1960 1970 2000 2010 2015

USA joins the WWI Allies
After three years of neutrality, the US Congress declares war on the German Empire.
6 April 1917

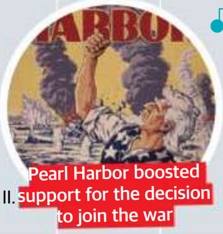


By the end of WWI, more than 25 per cent of the eligible population had served in the US Army

Women guaranteed the right to vote
After decades of campaigns and protests, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution ensures votes for women aged 21 and over.
26 August 1920

America's boom goes bust
The economic bubble bursts during the Wall Street Crash, the most devastating stock market collapse in the nation's history.
24-29 October 1929

The attack on Pearl Harbor
More than 2,400 Americans are killed when Japanese aircraft attack the naval base in Hawaii, prompting the USA's entry into World War II.
7 December 1941



Pearl Harbor boosted support for the decision to join the war

Hurricane Katrina hits New Orleans
The hurricane causes mass flooding. The government's response is heavily criticised, as thousands are not evacuated in time.
29 August 2005

Operation Neptune Spear
Navy Seals raid a compound in Pakistan and kill Osama bin Laden, leader of terrorist group Al-Qaeda.
1 May 2011

Buzz Aldrin (pictured) and Neil Armstrong were the first people to set foot on another world

One giant leap for mankind

21 JULY 1969

One of the greatest achievements in human history, NASA's Apollo 11 spaceflight successfully landed men on the Moon. The mission marked the culmination of the Space Race between the USA and the Soviet Union - where each power was determined to demonstrate their technological superiority. Despite the competitive motivation, the triumph brought people together - more than half a billion people worldwide watched Neil Armstrong take his first steps on the lunar surface. A commemorative plaque left on the moon celebrated their feat as humans rather than Americans: "we came in peace for all mankind."

The 9/11 attacks shocked the world and led to the Global War on Terror.

Terror and tragedy on 9/11

11 SEPTEMBER 2001

19 Al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial planes to carry out suicide attacks, targeting symbols of American pride. Two of the planes were crashed into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center, while another hit the Pentagon in Virginia. The passengers of the fourth plane, believed to be targeting Washington DC, learned about the previous attacks. They fought their hijackers, and the plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania, 20 minutes from the capital. The attacks killed almost 3,000 people and had a profound effect on the nation.

© Corbis, NASA

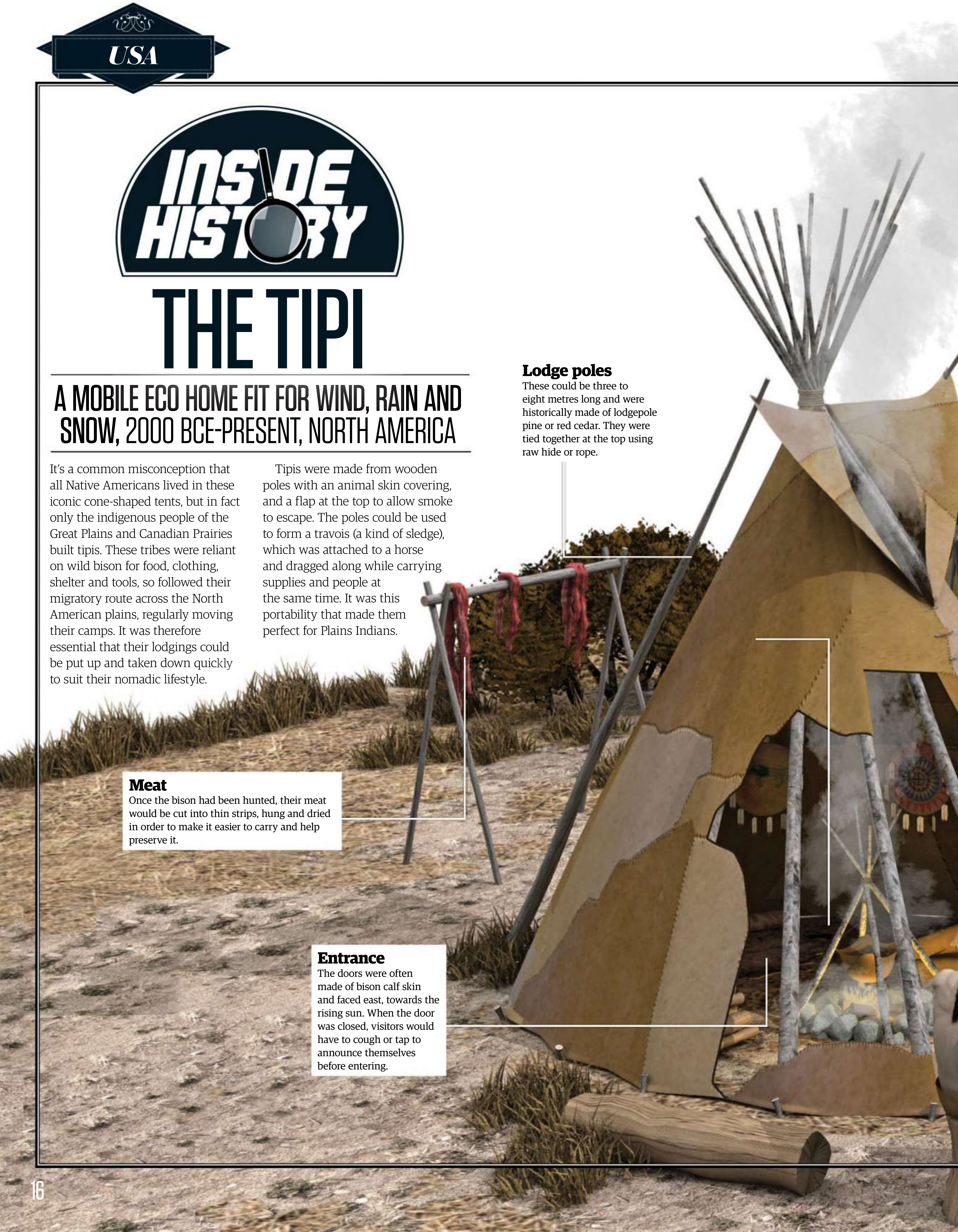
INSIDE HISTORY

THE TIPI

A MOBILE ECO HOME FIT FOR WIND, RAIN AND SNOW, 2000 BCE-PRESENT, NORTH AMERICA

It's a common misconception that all Native Americans lived in these iconic cone-shaped tents, but in fact only the indigenous people of the Great Plains and Canadian Prairies built tipis. These tribes were reliant on wild bison for food, clothing, shelter and tools, so followed their migratory route across the North American plains, regularly moving their camps. It was therefore essential that their lodgings could be put up and taken down quickly to suit their nomadic lifestyle.

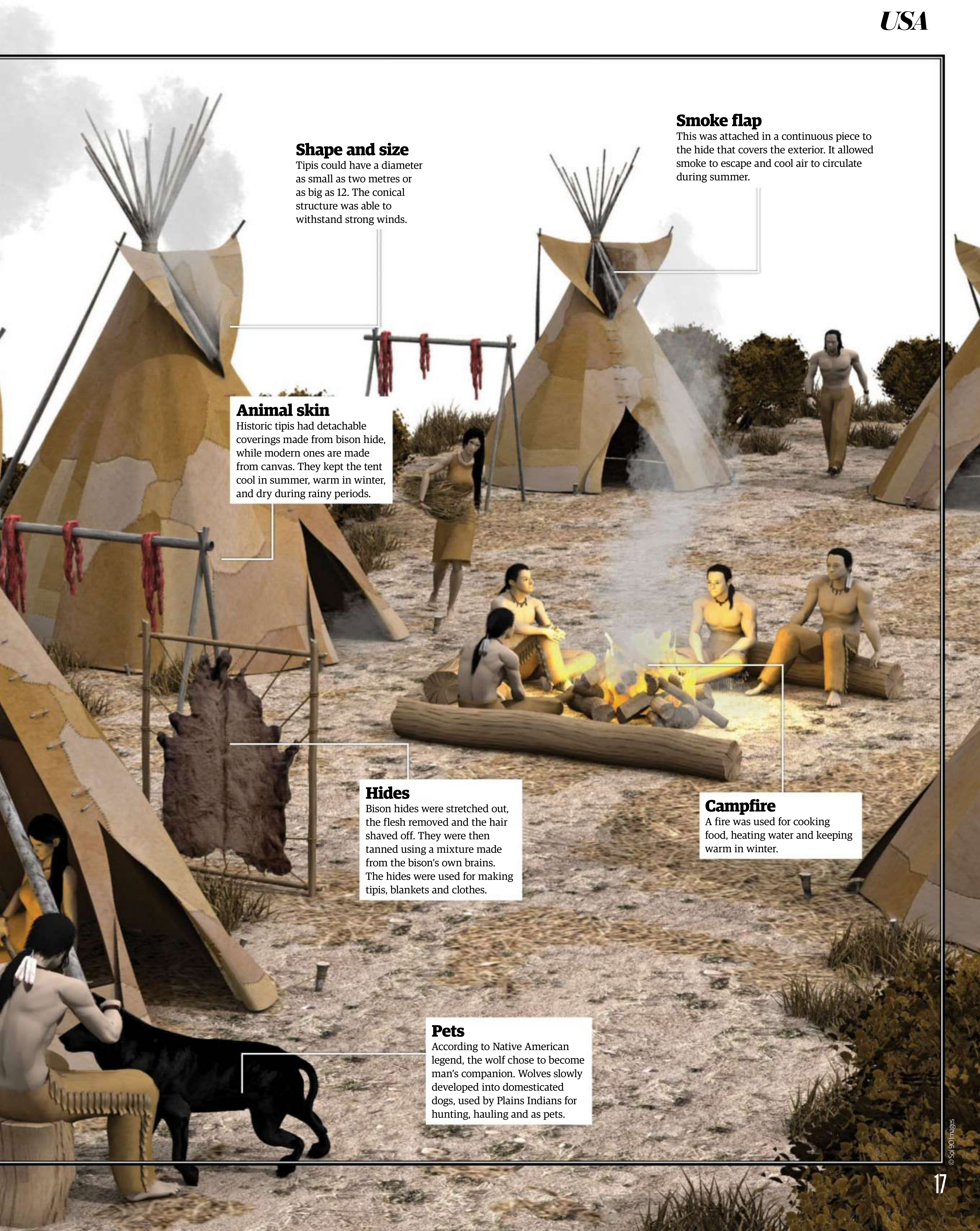
Tipis were made from wooden poles with an animal skin covering, and a flap at the top to allow smoke to escape. The poles could be used to form a travois (a kind of sledge), which was attached to a horse and dragged along while carrying supplies and people at the same time. It was this portability that made them perfect for Plains Indians.



Lodge poles
These could be three to eight metres long and were historically made of lodgepole pine or red cedar. They were tied together at the top using raw hide or rope.

Meat
Once the bison had been hunted, their meat would be cut into thin strips, hung and dried in order to make it easier to carry and help preserve it.

Entrance
The doors were often made of bison calf skin and faced east, towards the rising sun. When the door was closed, visitors would have to cough or tap to announce themselves before entering.



Shape and size
Tipis could have a diameter as small as two metres or as big as 12. The conical structure was able to withstand strong winds.

Smoke flap
This was attached in a continuous piece to the hide that covers the exterior. It allowed smoke to escape and cool air to circulate during summer.

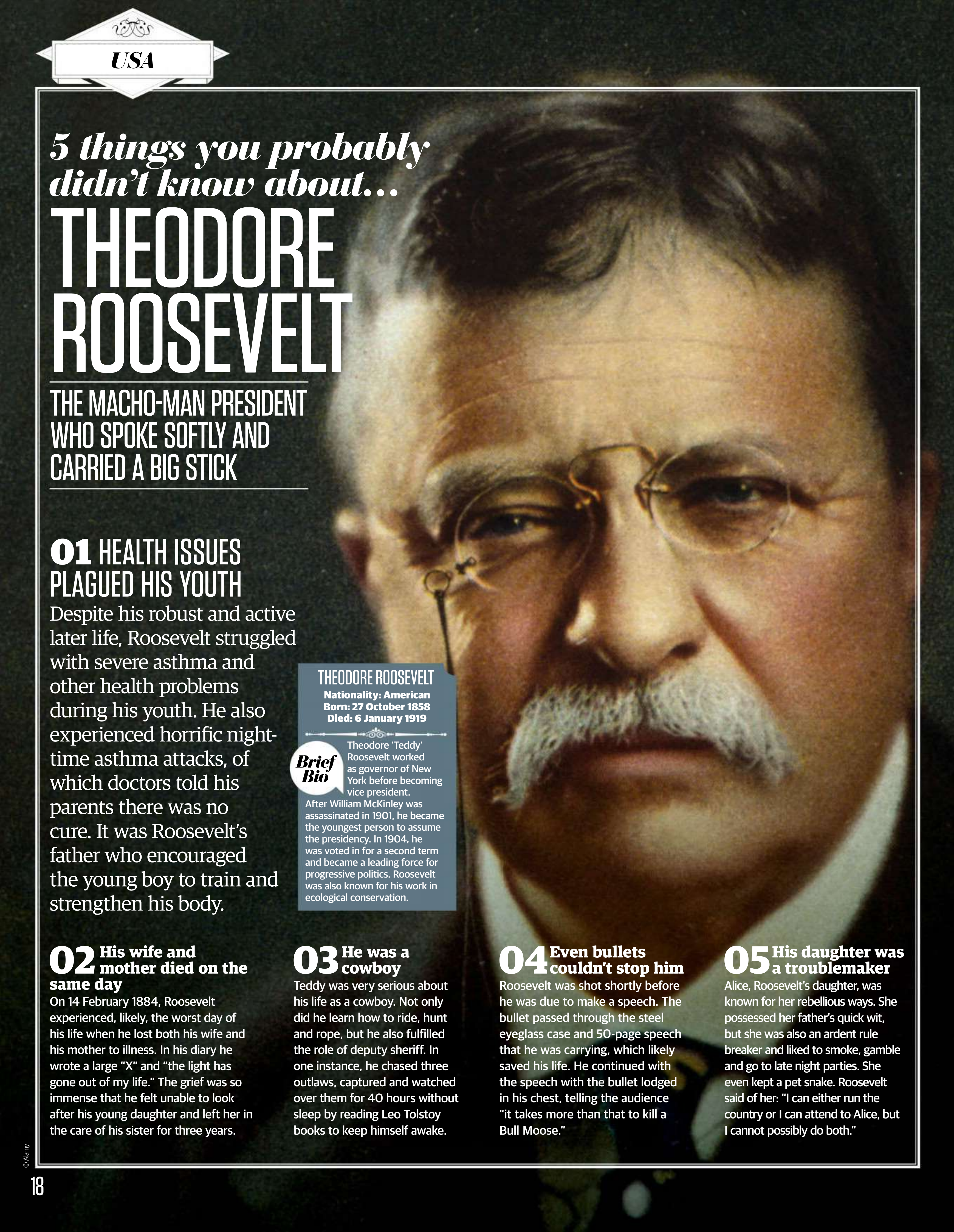
Animal skin
Historic tipis had detachable coverings made from bison hide, while modern ones are made from canvas. They kept the tent cool in summer, warm in winter, and dry during rainy periods.

Hides
Bison hides were stretched out, the flesh removed and the hair shaved off. They were then tanned using a mixture made from the bison's own brains. The hides were used for making tipis, blankets and clothes.

Campfire
A fire was used for cooking food, heating water and keeping warm in winter.

Pets
According to Native American legend, the wolf chose to become man's companion. Wolves slowly developed into domesticated dogs, used by Plains Indians for hunting, hauling and as pets.

© Sol 90 Images



5 things you probably didn't know about…

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE MACHO-MAN PRESIDENT WHO SPOKE SOFTLY AND CARRIED A BIG STICK

01 HEALTH ISSUES PLAGUED HIS YOUTH

Despite his robust and active later life, Roosevelt struggled with severe asthma and other health problems during his youth. He also experienced horrific night-time asthma attacks, of which doctors told his parents there was no cure. It was Roosevelt's father who encouraged the young boy to train and strengthen his body.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Nationality: American
Born: 27 October 1858
Died: 6 January 1919

Brief Bio

Theodore 'Teddy' Roosevelt worked as governor of New York before becoming vice president. After William McKinley was assassinated in 1901, he became the youngest person to assume the presidency. In 1904, he was voted in for a second term and became a leading force for progressive politics. Roosevelt was also known for his work in ecological conservation.

02 His wife and mother died on the same day

On 14 February 1884, Roosevelt experienced, likely, the worst day of his life when he lost both his wife and his mother to illness. In his diary he wrote a large "X" and "the light has gone out of my life." The grief was so immense that he felt unable to look after his young daughter and left her in the care of his sister for three years.

03 He was a cowboy

Teddy was very serious about his life as a cowboy. Not only did he learn how to ride, hunt and rope, but he also fulfilled the role of deputy sheriff. In one instance, he chased three outlaws, captured and watched over them for 40 hours without sleep by reading Leo Tolstoy books to keep himself awake.

04 Even bullets couldn't stop him

Roosevelt was shot shortly before he was due to make a speech. The bullet passed through the steel eyeglass case and 50-page speech that he was carrying, which likely saved his life. He continued with the speech with the bullet lodged in his chest, telling the audience "it takes more than that to kill a Bull Moose."

05 His daughter was a troublemaker

Alice, Roosevelt's daughter, was known for her rebellious ways. She possessed her father's quick wit, but she was also an ardent rule breaker and liked to smoke, gamble and go to late night parties. She even kept a pet snake. Roosevelt said of her: "I can either run the country or I can attend to Alice, but I cannot possibly do both."

© Alamy

THE STORIES, STRATEGIES, HEROES & MACHINES
www.historyanswers.co.uk

MEDAL OF HONOR MARINE CORPS HERO IN THE PACIFIC
HISTORY of WAR
AMERICA'S UNTOLD REVOLUTION
OPERATION OVERLORD
20 TOUGHEST COMMANDO MISSIONS
DISCOVER THE MOST DARING & DESTRUCTIVE OPERATIONS OF THE DEADLIEST ELITE FORCE
REVENGE OF THE RED ARMY
BATTLESHIP SHOWDOWN
SECRET TUNNEL WARS OF WWI
CHAOS IN EAST TIMOR
THE REAL DAMBUSTER
IWO JIMA
RORKE'S
BOKO HARAM
CAMBRAI
95th RIFLES
Fall of the Third Reich
ISRAEL STRIKES
SNIPERS OF STALINGRAD
GADDAFI'S LEGACY
20 GREATEST MACHINES OF WAR
NORTH KOREA
VALOUR IN THE SKIES
TANK KILLER

HISTORY of WAR

Available from all good newsagents and supermarkets

ON SALE NOW

> 20 Toughest Commando Missions > American Revolution > Operation Overlord > Revenge of the Red Army

GREAT BATTLES

BANNOCKBURN

MILITARY MACHINES

SNIPER RIFLES

HEROES OF WAR

ACE IN THE PACK

SECRETS & INSIGHT

MEN of LETTERS

INCREDIBLE PHOTOS

BUY YOUR ISSUE TODAY

Print edition available at www.imagineshop.co.uk
Digital edition available at www.greatdigitalmags.com

Available on the following platforms
Print Tablet Phone Desktop

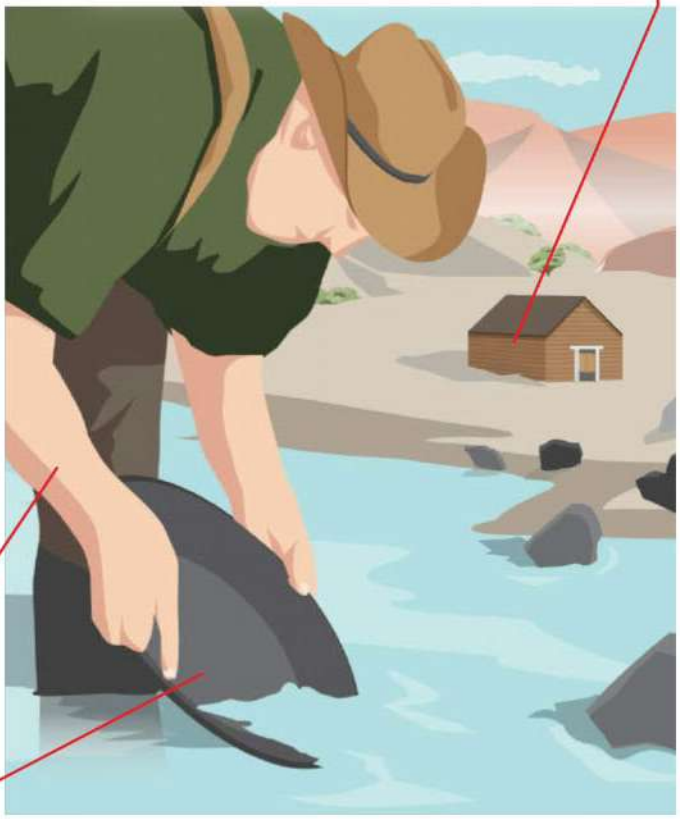
facebook.com/HistoryofWarMag twitter.com/@HistoryofWarMag

How to PAN FOR GOLD

STRIKE GOLD OR STRIKE OUT IN THE RACE TO FAME AND FORTUNE CALIFORNIA, USA, 1848-55

When gold was found at Sutter's Mill, Coloma, on 24 January 1848, news spread quickly. It was confirmed in the newspapers in August, and by the president in December. In early 1849, waves of gold-hungry emigrants from all over the world made their way to California to claim their fortune. These miners, nicknamed forty-niners for the year of the rush, exploded the population of San Francisco from about 1,000 to 25,000 in just two years. Although many flocked to California with the hope of making their fortunes, it was actually the savvy merchants who racked in the most profits. Miners needed food, accommodation and equipment, and income from these revenues was guaranteed, while finding gold was not. Although it seemed like a time of opportunity, lawlessness reigned supreme, and the gold fields were a dangerous place to venture. However, for many, the rewards were well worth the risk.

PANNING ON THE AMERICAN RIVER

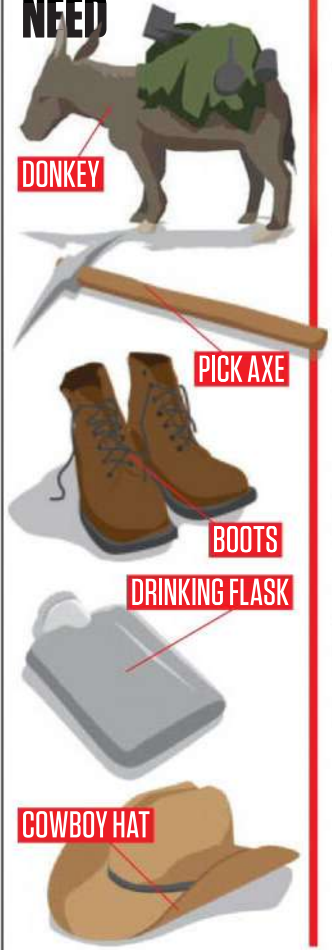


Settlements
Miners would stay in a variety of accommodation, from tents, wood shanties and even cabins of ships. Some enterprising people made a great deal of money by setting up boarding houses for forty-niners.

Prospector
The people who flocked to California were from all different walks of life, and it was a unique opportunity for emigrants and others with nothing to their name to create a fortune.

Pan
There were many different pans to choose from, but as the gold rush reached a peak, they were sold for a premium, with the merchants pocketing huge profits.

WHAT YOU'LL NEED



01 Travel there

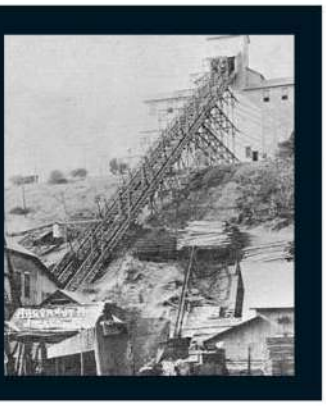
When gold was found in California, there was no direct train, so prospectors had to make their own way there. You could travel by sea around South America, which may take up to eight months, or sail to the Isthmus of Panama and then trek through the jungle. Each route comes with its own dangers, and prospectors have to be willing to risk it all to win big.

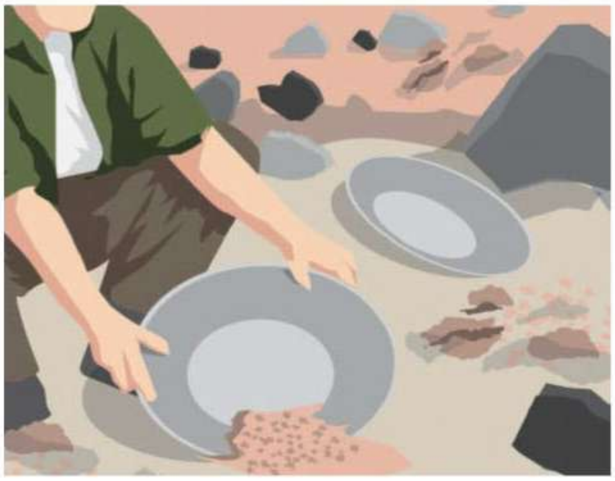
02 Pick a good spot

Before you go sticking your pan in the river, take time to carefully pick the best spot you can find. You'll want to find a stream that is at least six inches deep, and the clearer and cleaner the water, the better. Slow-running currents are ideal for gold panning, and if you can find an area that isn't swarming with other prospectors, your chances will increase.

How not to... mine for gold

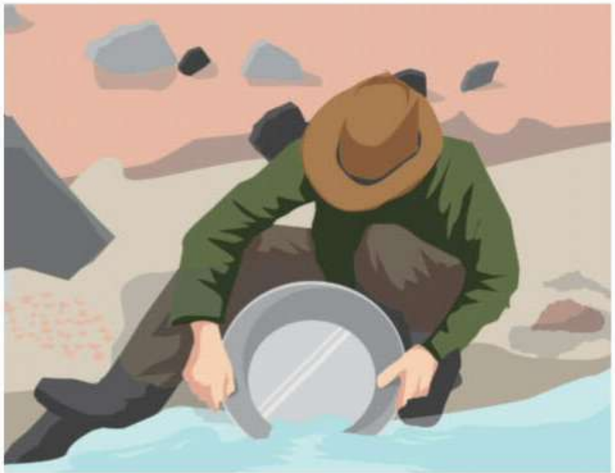
Although panning for gold is a relatively risk-free pursuit if fast flowing rivers are avoided, mining for gold comes with a host of dangers. The worst mining disaster in Californian history occurred after the gold rush had ended in 1922 in the Argonaut Mine. There were 47 miners working 4,650 feet below ground when a fire broke out, trapping the men. A few lucky miners closer to the surface managed to climb out and poured water down the shaft in an effort to stifle the flames. The fire raged for two and a half days before it was fully extinguished and rescue crews could make their way down. It took a further three weeks to reach the level where the miners were trapped. Sadly, none survived, and it's likely they died within four hours of the fire breaking out. One of the miners' bodies was missing, leading to rumours he had managed to escape in the panic and start a new life. However, this legend was quashed when his remains were found further down the shaft. The owners of the mine managed to escape any punishment, despite the mine being found to violate a number of safety regulations, and it was up to sympathetic members of the public to raise money for the miners' families.





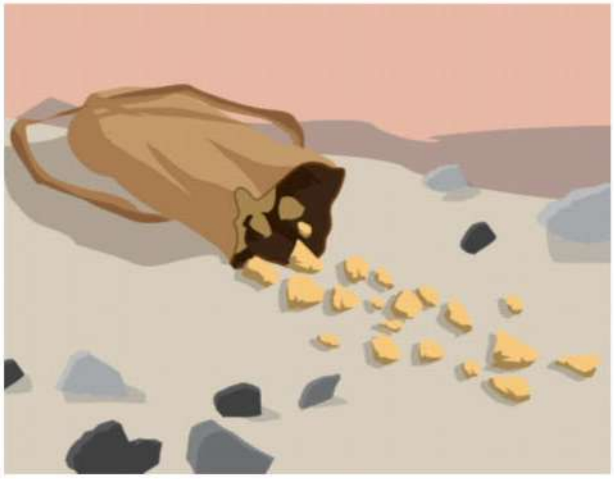
03 Fill your pan

The idea behind gold panning is filtering out the gold in gravel from other small rocks, so you're going to have to fill your pan to get started. A good place to get gravel is under big rocks. Look in cracks where gold rushing downstream is likely to get caught. Gold is also heavy and tends to sink down, so making the effort to dig deep will most likely pay off.



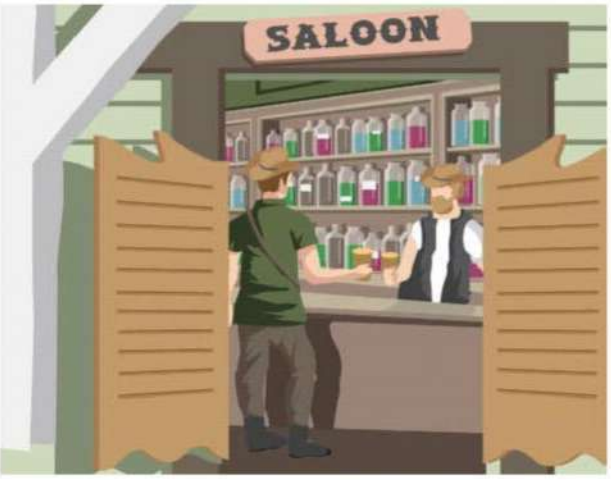
04 Submerge and shake under water

There are many different techniques in the actual panning of dirt to get the gold, with old timers swearing on traditional methods and newcomers equipping their pans with fancy tools. The basic idea is to shake the pan under the water so the heaviest matter, the gold, goes to the bottom. The water then should wash the lighter worthless dirt out of the pan.



05 Retrieve your gold

Eventually, you'll be left with black sand and, if you're lucky, gold. Some early prospectors found nuggets so big they could pick them out of their pans. Extracting smaller pieces will take more work. Swirl the sand around and then remove your pan from the water. You can use tweezers, a magnet, funnel or other tool to extract those morsels of gold.



06 Enjoy your riches

Now you've struck gold it's time to decide what to do with your wealth. Many forty-niners grabbed whatever gold they could then returned home, while others moved their families to California and set up businesses there. Of course, you could always enjoy your money in the taverns, or if you're any good at cards, you could triple your profits with a well-placed bet in the saloon.

4 FAMOUS... FACES OF THE GOLD RUSH

JAMES MARSHALL

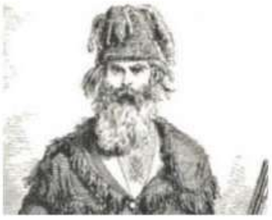
1810-85, USA

Marshall was the first person to report finding gold in the American River, prompting the California Gold Rush.

JAMES 'GRIZZLY' ADAMS

1812-60, USA

This famous mountain man briefly tried his luck at mining gold, but found it more profitable to sell game to the miners.



SAMUEL BRANNAN

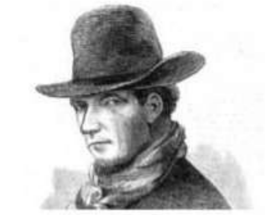
1819-89, USA

Brannan was the first millionaire of the Gold Rush, amassing his wealth by buying mining equipment to sell to prospectors.

ALBERT W HICKS

1820-60, USA

Also known as 'Pirate Hicks', this murderer was the last person executed for piracy in the USA. He confessed to killing 97 people in gold camps across California.



© Ed Crooks

Hall of Fame

STARS OF THE STATES

From politicians to musicians, to people who were just doing what they believed in, there's an illustrious list of men and women born in the land of the free

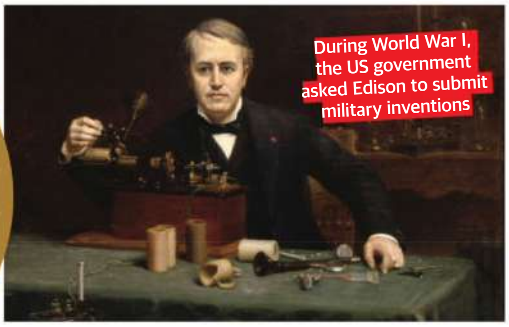
As well as being an incredible athlete, Owens became an inspirational speaker in later life

JESSE OWENS

ALABAMA 1913-80

A natural athlete from a very young age, Jesse Owens broke school records with ease. His talents on the track did not go unnoticed, and by 1935, Owens was creating new world records at the Big Ten Championships. The next year came his most famous moment, the 1936 Berlin Olympics. Held in the capital of Nazi Germany, Owens shocked the Nazi hierarchy and all that they believed in by securing four gold medals in athletics as a disbelieving Führer watched on.

> Owens struggled for money after the Olympics so earned some extra cash racing horses, dogs and even motorcycles



During World War I, the US government asked Edison to submit military inventions

Thomas Edison **OHIO** 1847-1931

Thomas Edison is one of the most famous inventors of all time. The architect of the electric light bulb and the phonograph, Edison used his sharp business brain to market his creations. A budding entrepreneur from a young age, Edison desired to begin a company that would power the cities of the world. As well as electricity, he contributed to the automobile industry, creating a battery for the Model T Ford that was used extensively before internal combustion became the norm.

> "I would like to be remembered as a person who wanted to be free... so other people would be also free" ***Rosa Parks***

After the boycott, Parks became an icon in the fight for civil rights

ROSA PARKS **ALABAMA** 1913-2005

Residing in the city of Montgomery, Rosa Parks was exposed to racial segregation from a young age. She lived in the city at a time when the Ku Klux Klan burned down black schools and churches. She soon joined the NAACP, and after many shows of defiance against segregation, her most famous moment came in 1955. Refusing to give up her seat on a full bus, she was arrested and forced to pay a $10 fine. The black community rallied around her and organised the 381-day Montgomery Bus Boycott in response. She was honoured with the Congressional Gold Medal later in life.

'The King' was an only child but did have a twin brother, Jessie Garon, who was stillborn

Elvis Presley

MISSISSIPPI 1935-77

Born in Mississippi but moving to Tennessee in his youth, Elvis Presley was heavily influenced by pop, gospel and country music. Signing on with Sun Records in 1954, Elvis became an overnight sensation. *Heartbreak Hotel* was both his first number-one single and album in 1956, but his music career was delayed by a stint in the US Army. On his return, Elvis scored more hits such as *Suspicious Minds*, but his personal life began to spiral out of control. Plagued by drug problems, he passed away in 1977. His legacy lives on in a legion of impersonators to this day.

> Elvis never played a concert outside of North America

Armstrong was honoured with many awards including the Presidential Medal of Freedom

NEIL ARMSTRONG

OHIO 1930-2012

The first man on the moon was originally a naval aviator before turning his attention to NASA. Prior to the landing, Armstrong performed the first successful docking of two vehicles in space and would later become a professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Cincinnati. The Apollo 11 mission will always be his defining moment, however, and when he uttered the famous words on 24 July 1969, the Space Race changed forever.

SITTING BULL

SOUTH DAKOTA C. 1831-90

Along with Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull is the most famous chief of the Lakota-Sioux tribe. A holy man turned war leader, Sitting Bull desired peace with the new settlers but found it impossible to agree a compromise. He refused to move onto reservations and was instrumental in the great Native American victory at Little Big Horn. The victory was short-lived, however, and by 1881, the Sioux were defeated and placed on reservations. After a brief stint appearing in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, Sitting Bull was shot in 1890 after a struggle motivated by his rumoured connections to the Ghost Dance religious group.

Sitting Bull wasn't always known by this name. At birth he was called 'Jumping Badger' after his father 'Jumping Bull'

Along with Martin Luther King Jr, Malcolm X was an inspiration to African Americans

> "Education is our passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to the people who prepare for it today" ***Malcolm X***

Malcolm X NEBRASKA 1925-1965

Born Malcolm Little, the future human rights activist got some of his inspiration from his father, who was an avid supporter of Marcus Garvey. After the death of his father and his mother's emotional breakdown, Little moved back to his hometown of Boston. It was here that he joined the Nation of Islam and changed his surname to the iconic 'X'. His charisma and drive saw membership of the NOI rocket as his message of black supremacy appealed to the masses. By 1965, his fame had begun to trouble white supremacists and after several attempts at his life, he was shot while at a speaking engagement.

ANNIE OAKLEY

OHIO 1860-1926

Phoebe Ann Moses was a complete unknown until she starred in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. A successful hunter from an early age, her sharpshooting abilities caught the eye of legendary marksman Frank E Butler. Starring in shows with him, she developed the stage name Annie Oakley and quickly rose to star billing. With the outbreak of World War I in 1914, Oakley offered to teach the troops shooting skills and also endeavoured to raise a regiment of female volunteers.

Her aim was so good that Sitting Bull called Oakley 'Little Sure Shot'

George Washington wanted to join the Royal Navy at the age of 14 but his mother, Mary, stopped him

Disney died in 1966 but was alive long enough to witness the first Disneyland, which opened in California in 1955

Walt Disney

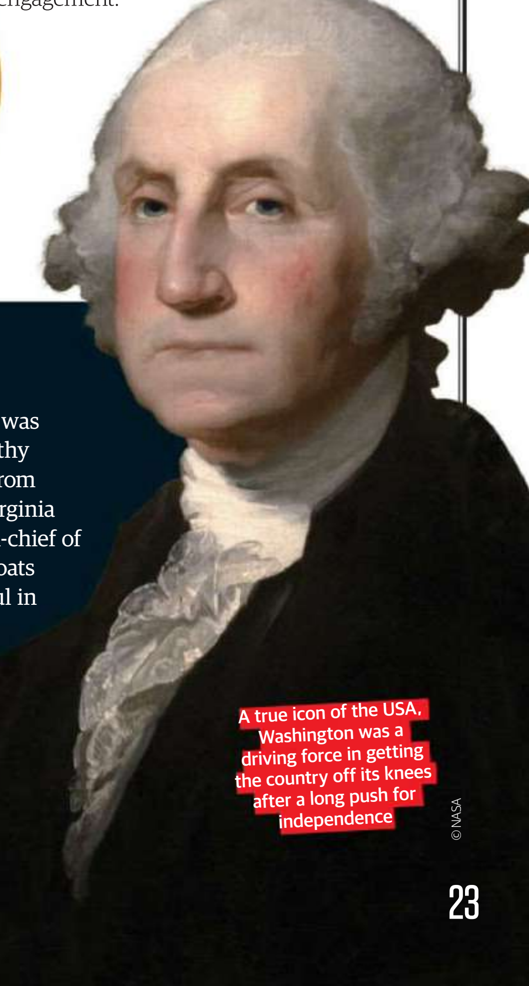
ILLINOIS 1901-66

The man who created the world's most famous mouse started off doodling sketches on his notepad at high school. Always an aspiring artist, Disney got his big break animating in a Kansas City theatre. Later moving to Hollywood, the young cartoonist's stock grew rapidly and his creation, Mickey Mouse, began a tidal wave of success. The short *Steamboat Willie* kick-started Disney's career and he never looked back, as the all-conquering entertainment industry took over the world.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

VIRGINIA 1732-99

The first president of the United States of America was much more than just a politician. Born into a wealthy family, George's father, Augustine, got his money from a booming tobacco business. Starting out in the Virginia Militia, Washington rose to become commander-in-chief of the Colonial Armies, vanquishing the British Redcoats from the New World. He was particularly successful in battles at Boston, Trenton, Saratoga and Yorktown. After the American Revolution, Washington oversaw a country that was squabbling over state boundaries and war debt payments. The only president to be unanimously voted into power, his death plunged the young nation into mourning.



A true icon of the USA, Washington was a driving force in getting the country off its knees after a long push for independence

© NASA

Day in the life

A PILGRIM FATHER

EARLY PIONEERS MAKING A FRESH START IN THE NEW WORLD, PLYMOUTH COLONY, UNITED STATES, 17TH CENTURY

The Plymouth Colony was not the first English colonial venture in North America, and it certainly wasn't the most successful, but to this day it occupies a special part of American history. What made the colony different is that instead of the entrepreneurs that wished to make their fortune in colonies like Jamestown, the Plymouth settlers were fleeing religious persecution in England, seeking a place they could be free to practise their faith. They made the dangerous voyage from Plymouth, England, to North America, but once they stepped foot on land, they faced a difficult and dangerous struggle to create the home they dreamed of.

BUILD LODGINGS

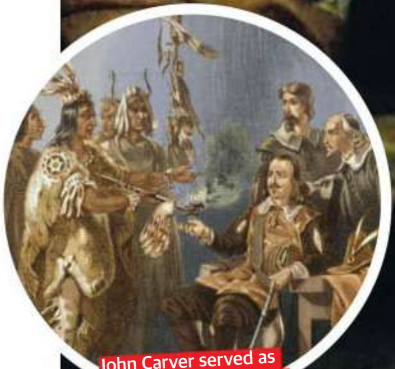
Once ashore, the colony decided to settle in a village that was previously abandoned due to a plague. Thanks to this outbreak, the colonists faced no resistance from the weakened natives when settling and constructing their houses. In order to reduce the number of houses needed, single men lived with families in a plot one-half rod wide and three rods long for each household member.

NEGOTIATE WITH LOCALS

The Plymouth fathers had a tumultuous relationship with the native tribes. The pilgrims initially received a hostile welcome from natives with previously bad experiences of Englishmen. However, a Native American that spoke some English named Samoset made contact with the colonists. Through Samoset they met the chief of the tribe - Massasoit - and also Squanto, who would prove indispensable to their survival. The Native Americans and pilgrims were both eager for mutual peace and established a trading pact.

WORK ON THE FARM

Each colonist received 100 acres of land, and there was a further 1,500 acres for common use. These small family farms helped maintain the economy. The settlers learned many farming techniques from the Native Americans, such as fertilising the soil with dead fish. The fields were full of a variety of crops and by 1624, the colony was self-sufficient in its food production.



John Carver served as the first governor of the Plymouth Colony

The pilgrims were a separatist group similar to Puritans

TRADE FURS

The fur trade was the main source of income for the colony. The colonists would buy their furs from Native Americans and then sell them on to Europeans. They created trading posts throughout the region, even as far as Maine. The importance of the income the trade provided was made evident when it was disrupted by a violent skirmish, and the colony's economy suffered as a result.

COLLECTIVE WORSHIP

The absolute focus of the Plymouth colony was to create a place free from religious persecution, and much of the settler's lives revolved around worship. Attendance to church was mandatory for all, but people could only become a member if they professed their faith. However, anyone who flouted religious rules could receive a formal warning and even excommunication. The church personally dealt with any law breakers – punishing a wide variety of sins from public drunkenness to adultery.

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN

Although direct child care was the responsibility of the mother, it was the father who was in charge of the religious wellbeing of not only his children, but that of his servants too. It was important that he provided education for his children so they could read the scriptures and understand religion. However, when children turned eight, they were often placed under the care of another family – either to learn a trade, or due to the belief that the children's own parents loved them too much to appropriately discipline them.

TEND TO THE SICK

The biggest challenge the settlers faced was disease. Very early on, many of them suffered from scurvy and 50 per cent died during the first winter alone. By March, there were only 47 of 102 colonists who had survived the various diseases, and at some points only six of the group were well enough to care for the others. The need for medical care was so desperate that the first house finished immediately became a hospital, and a cemetery soon followed.

WELCOME NEW SETTLERS

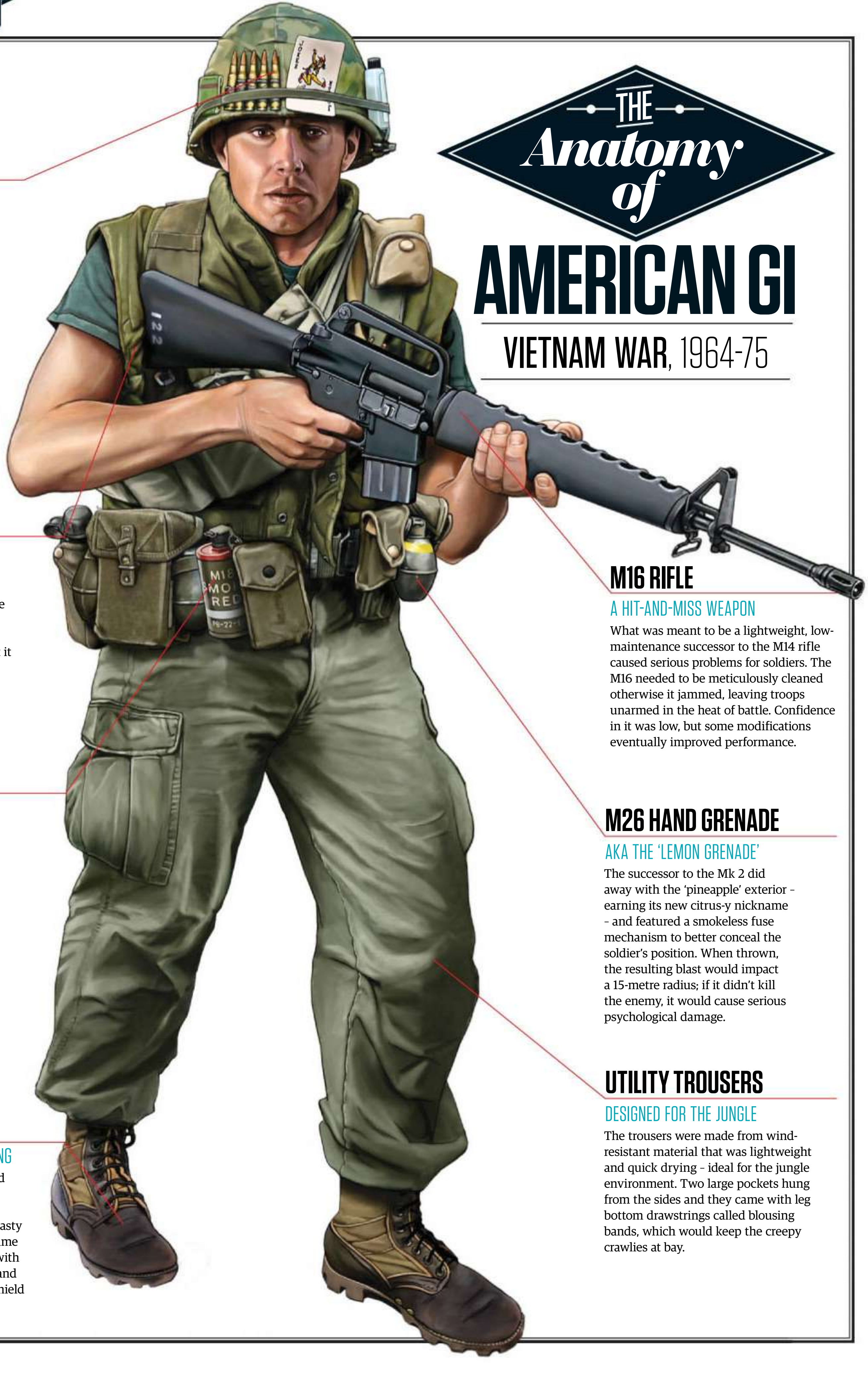
As the colony pushed through the difficult winter and became a moderate success, it attracted new colonists. One year after the first Pilgrims set foot in New England, the Fortune arrived with 37 new settlers. It was followed in July 1623 by two more ships – the Anne and the Little James, with 96 settlers. Although some passengers found colonial life intolerable and returned home, the population steadily increased from 99 to almost 300 in 10 years.

By 1691, the population had increased to approximately 7,000

© Alamy

THE *Anatomy of* AMERICAN GI

VIETNAM WAR, 1964-75



M1 HELMET

HOW TO STAY HEADSTRONG

This headgear was standard issue for the US military since World War II. The helmet's hard lining and hefty weight earned it the nickname the 'steel pot' and it wasn't unusual for troops to customise them with peace signs or playing cards. While the Joker meant good luck, the Ace of Spades was associated with death.

BODY ARMOUR

NOT JUST ANY ORDINARY JACKET

Loaded with ammunition pouches and grenade hangers, flak jackets also provided some protection. These zip-up vests could withstand case fragments from explosive weaponry, such as grenades and projectiles, but it was by no means bulletproof.

SMOKE GRENADE

SENDING STRONG SIGNALS

If you've ever watched *Apocalypse Now* and wondered where the billowing coloured smoke came from, it's the M18 grenade. Used to mark landing zones and casualty-pickup points, it was available in red, green, yellow and violet, but the colour actually beared no significance. Interestingly, the green smoke was found to drive away swarms of bees in Vietnam.

JUNGLE BOOTS

THESE WEREN'T MADE FOR WALKING

The standard all-leather boots proved useless in the jungle environment and rotted away. More than just an inconvenience, this could lead to a nasty infection known as jungle rot (the same as trench foot). They were replaced with canvas footwear that dried quicker, and featured a steel shaft in the sole to shield against booby traps.

M16 RIFLE

A HIT-AND-MISS WEAPON

What was meant to be a lightweight, low-maintenance successor to the M14 rifle caused serious problems for soldiers. The M16 needed to be meticulously cleaned otherwise it jammed, leaving troops unarmed in the heat of battle. Confidence in it was low, but some modifications eventually improved performance.

M26 HAND GRENADE

AKA THE 'LEMON GRENADE'

The successor to the Mk 2 did away with the 'pineapple' exterior – earning its new citrus-y nickname – and featured a smokeless fuse mechanism to better conceal the soldier's position. When thrown, the resulting blast would impact a 15-metre radius; if it didn't kill the enemy, it would cause serious psychological damage.

UTILITY TROUSERS

DESIGNED FOR THE JUNGLE

The trousers were made from wind-resistant material that was lightweight and quick drying – ideal for the jungle environment. Two large pockets hung from the sides and they came with leg bottom drawstrings called blousing bands, which would keep the creepy crawlies at bay.

© The Art Agency (Jean-Michel Girard)

ALL ABOUT HISTORY SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

SUBSCRIBE & SAVE 25%

ALL ABOUT HISTORY
Victoria's secrets
The queen's passionate affair with her servant revealed
+BETRAYAL OF THE+
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
• From the Crusades to the pyre
• Inside their 'heretic' rituals
• The pope's hidden agenda
Death of a King
The final hours of the civil rights icon
SURVIVE THE BLACK DEATH
Dodge the Reaper with a time traveller's guide
10 REAL RAGS TO RICHES TALES
How our greatest heroes rose from the dirt
THE TROJAN WAR: MORE THAN A MYTH?
Discover the truth behind the epic clash
www.historyanswers.co.uk

PAY ONLY £10 EVERY 3 ISSUES

- **Save 25%** on the cover price – **just £10 every 3 issues** on Direct Debit
- **FREE delivery** direct to your door
- **Never miss an issue**

ORDER HOTLINE
0844 848 8408
Calls will cost 7p per minute plus your telephone company's access charge

PLEASE USE CODE PQ152

ONLINE AT
WWW.IMAGINESUBS.CO.UK/HIST

ON'T GO
OCT
16

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR (BORN MICHAEL KING JR)

American, 1929-68

Brief Bio

Born into the degradation of the Great Depression and the strife of ongoing racial division, Michael King Jr would, alongside his father, adopt the name Martin Luther in honour of the radical German theologian. Despite battling depression and a young scepticism to religion, King would become one of the most influential activists for racial equality: a passion that would eventually take his life.

DEATH OF A KING

Martin Luther King Jr rose from a simple Baptist minister to a crusader for nonviolent protest and racial equality, and his death resonated around the world

Written by Dom Reseigh-Lincoln

The Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s – a social and political upheaval that changed the United States, and indeed the wider world – has immortalised many of its most famous activists. Some were radicals, urging African Americans to break the shackles of enforced segregation and create a new nation of black supremacy, while others preached a policy of peace, believing only diplomacy and reason could undo the prejudices of old.

Martin Luther King Jr, the son of a Baptist minister and one of the figureheads of the Civil Rights Movement throughout the 1950s and 1960s, was one such peaceful individual – but unlike his contemporaries, his legacy owes itself as much to the aftermath of his death as it does the inspirational actions of his life. As a figure campaigning for change in a country struggling to shake off its divisionist traditions, King refused to accept the segregation that forced African Americans into lives as second-class citizens.

He organised sit-ins and led rallies and protests, but always promoted a mantra of nonviolence – his position as a minister and his natural talent for public speaking made him a force of nature, captivating the media and befuddling both the radical black activists of the movement and the white traditionalists refusing to alter the status quo. It also made him a target. His life was filled with attacks and assassination attempts, but whether by luck or the grace of god, King survived almost every one.

In life, King was the voice of a new era, one that wanted to make all citizens equal in the eyes of god and the Constitution, a peaceful force in a nation ready to blow like a powder keg. In his later years, he was a key influence on the ratification of the Civil Rights Bill, which granted civil equality for African Americans, but his death helped secure the last – and perhaps the most vital – legislative change of the Civil Rights Movement: the Housing Act. The wave of mourning felt across the nation following his murder, however tragic, was exactly what was needed to ensure every citizen – regardless of colour or creed – could have a home that was protected from discrimination.

The rise to fame

15 January 1929
Born Michael King Jr in Atlanta, Georgia, he's the middle child of Reverend Michael King and Alberta Williams King.

1934
King Sr finds inspiration in the works of German theologian Martin Luther. He renames himself and his eldest son in tribute.

1944
A gifted student, King graduates at the age of 15 and passes the entry exam for the prestigious Morehouse College.

1948
King graduates with a BA in Sociology. He becomes a minister and enters the Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania.

1 December 1955
King joins the Montgomery Bus Boycott following Rosa Parks' arrest. Four days later, he's elected the spokesman for the movement.

1957
The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is formed by King to battle segregation and attain civil rights for African Americans.

20 September 1958
While at a book signing, King is stabbed in the chest by a mentally ill woman. He is hospitalised but will make a full recovery.

1960
King is arrested and sentenced to four months in prison. Presidential candidate Kennedy helps to remove the sentence.

13 April 1963
King launches the Birmingham campaign. Nonviolent protesters are blasted with water canons and arrested during sit-ins.

10 May 1963
After a month of protests, the Birmingham agreement is struck, enabling African Americans to use shops and public services.

28 August 1963
King delivers his iconic *I Have A Dream* speech to 250,000 activists on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington DC.

3 January 1964
After years as the figurehead of nonviolent, and more importantly successful, protests, King appears on the cover of *Time* magazine.

2 July 1964
The Civil Rights Act is signed into law by President Lyndon B Johnson. King and fellow activists celebrate, but many white citizens choose to ignore the new law.

4 April 1968
A day after he delivers his final *I've Been To The Mountaintop* speech, King is fatally shot in Memphis. Riots and mourning engulf the US.

President Lyndon B Johnson meets with Martin Luther King and other prominent Civil Rights activists Whitney Young and James Farmer

It's a common misconception that King and Malcolm X were close - in fact they only met once. Despite his early extreme views, X would eventually share the same ideals of nonviolence

Martin Luther King Jr and other Civil Rights activists gather to witness President Lyndon B Johnson sign the Voting Rights Act into law

THE DAYS BEFORE

As Martin Luther King Jr made the fateful steps towards that final evening in Memphis, the years-long Civil Rights Movement was reaching its crescendo

In 1968, after more than a decade of activism, true change was finally about to become a reality for African Americans living in the United States. Despite the abolition of slavery during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, non-white citizens still lived a half life, forced into segregation and robbed of the equality championed in the Constitution. Now, with spring in full swing, Martin Luther King Jr and the Civil Rights Movement had done (to some) the unthinkable: they had changed the opinions of the people with power, people with the power to change the law.

Yet with the bill mere months away from being signed into law, those final days of King's life were becoming a tense affair. The movement was splintering, with more aggressive elements, such as the Black Panthers group, bringing negative attention to the cause. Progress was being made, but riots were becoming as common as the peaceful protests promoted by King. Events were boiling to a crescendo.

> "Nothing in all the world is more dangerous than sincere ignorance and conscientious stupidity"

Of course, such a radical change did not occur overnight, but recent actions had set events into an even swifter motion. The Civil Rights bill itself had originally been called for by President John F Kennedy in 1963 – charismatic yet ferocious in his political demeanour, JFK was a force to be reckoned with, but even he encountered considerable resistance (and calls for a counter bill) in the Senate. His assassination later that year rocked the nation, but it also passed the presidency to Lyndon B Johnson – a man as passionate about achieving true equality for American citizens as his predecessor.

King followed the path of the bill with great interest, and his presence in many of the Senate hearings throughout its existence bound the two together. King met with President Johnson a number of times as the bill inched towards completion. Such a realisation enabled King to begin to focus his attention elsewhere: specifically, the need to improve the lives of the USA's poorest people and his opposition to the Vietnam War.

By 1968, the efforts of Martin Luther King Jr and the Civil Rights Movement were finally starting to affect the country where it mattered: in government. Three years earlier, the movement had helped usher in the first true legislative change for all citizens regardless of colour – the Voting Act, which finally provided lawful rights for African Americans. Now, King and his compatriots had their eyes on the biggest prize of all: amending the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Despite so many years at the head of the Civil Rights Movement, and legislative change very much a reality for African Americans across the country, King was still leading the charge on all fronts. In 1968, he was organising the 'Poor People's Campaign', which aimed to address the serious economic deficit that alienated poorer areas of society. More importantly, it was a multicultural cause. King was determined to address the poor living conditions of all Americans, regardless of ethnicity.

On 28 March, King made his first major push of the campaign, directing his attention not towards Washington DC as he had in the past, but towards Memphis and the ongoing Memphis Sanitation Strike. The strike – which saw 1,300 black workers walk out due to dangerous working conditions, discrimination and the horrific deaths of two workers – was national news, and King was determined to use Memphis as a catalyst to kick start the campaign.

However, an unusual burst of riots and violent incidents brought the campaign considerable negative press, with high-ranking civil rights activist Bayard Rustin even pulling out of the campaign because he felt it was too broad and unrealistic in its goals of demanding widespread economic rejuvenation.

On 3 April, King flew into Memphis proper in order to make a speech at the Mason Temple (the world headquarters of the Church of God in Christ) – his flight was initially delayed due to a bomb threat, but he made it in time to make the address.

The speech, *I've Been To The Mountaintop*, became one of King's most iconic and well-known orations. "Somewhere I read of the freedom of assembly," he declared. "Somewhere I read of the freedom of speech. Somewhere I read of the freedom of press. Somewhere I read that the greatness of America is the right to protest for rights. And so just as I say, we aren't going to let dogs or water hoses turn us around. We aren't going to let any injunction turn us around. We are going on."

Enemies of the King

You don't become a figurehead of the Civil Right's Movement, nonviolent or otherwise, without making some influential foes

J Edgar Hoover

When it comes to counting your enemies, having the radical director of the FBI as one of them is a feat in and unto itself. While it's not been proven that Hoover had any objection to King's objectives in the Civil Rights Movement, he did attempt to destabilise its progress upon discovering communist spies among his top advisers.

Governor George Wallace

When George Wallace took the Oath of Office for the governorship of Alabama, he brought with him an iron desire to enforce and maintain racial segregation. It was a stance he pursued for many years, especially in spite of King's movements, but he would recant his views in later life.

Malcolm X

While Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr weren't enemies as individuals, their beliefs on how to achieve equality for African Americans were, for a certain amount of time, polarised in the extreme. In his early years, Malcolm X struggled with King's staunch stance of nonviolence, believing that equality could only be achieved through force.

Stokely Carmichael

Once upon a time, a young Stokely Carmichael was a devoted and passionate supporter of King's SNCC, but like many young adopters, he eventually became frustrated with the slow progress of the movement. He would go on to coin and promote the term 'black power' – a phrase King would describe as "an unfortunate choice of words."

Omali Yeshitela

Much like Malcolm X, Yeshitela (born Joseph Waller) rejected King's ideas of racial integration, instead believing that the US (as well as the wider world) could only prosper under black supremacy and a new African nation. He continued to be active in violent protests and, unlike Malcolm X, he never rescinded those supremacist views.

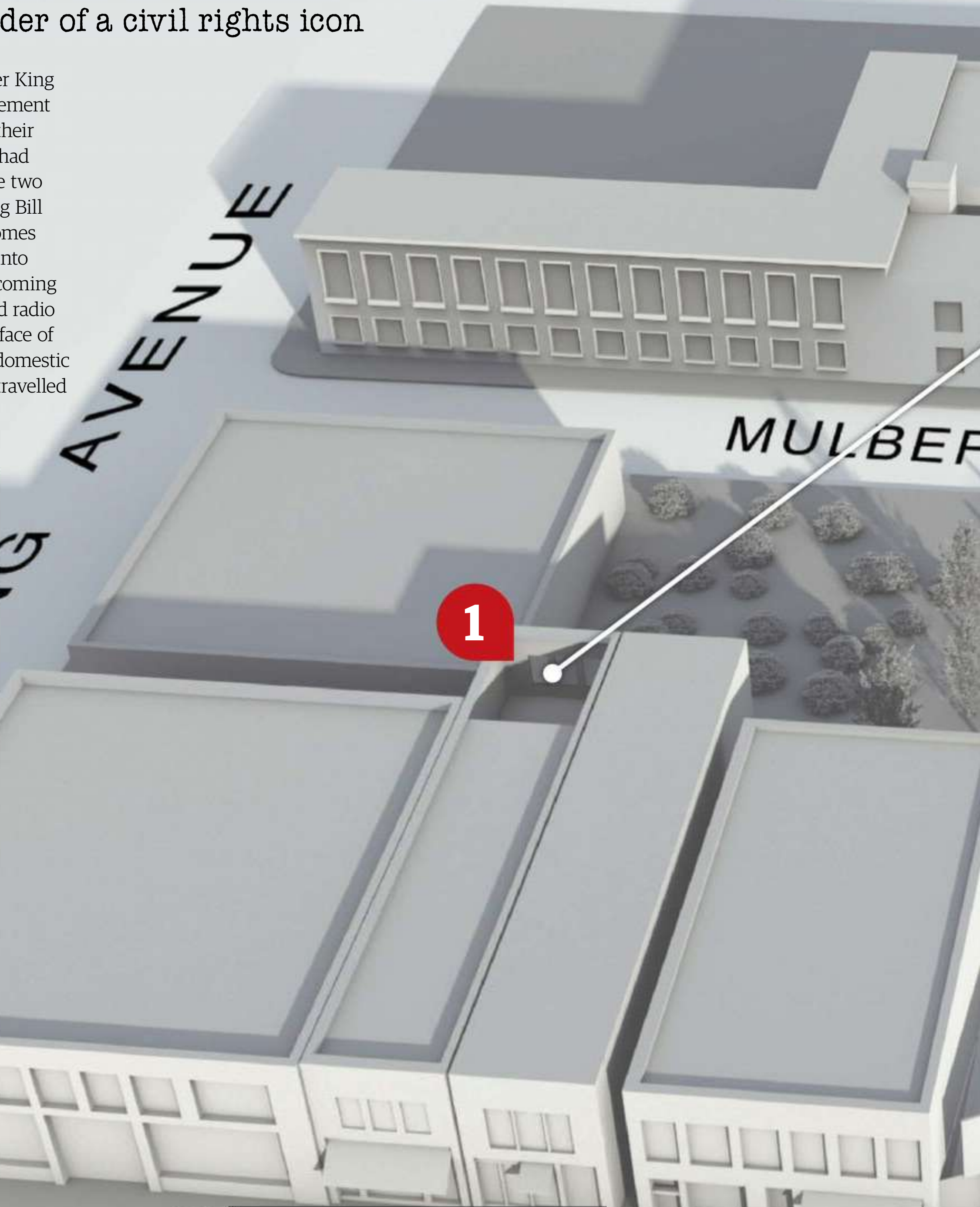
THE ASSASSINATION

4 April 1968

From a simple stroll onto a motel balcony to the flight of an unsuspecting assassin, we break down the murder of a civil rights icon

Memphis,
TENNESSEE

By April 1968, Martin Luther King Jr and the Civil Rights Movement had almost achieved all of their goals - the Civil Rights Act had been signed into law a mere two days earlier and the Housing Bill Act, which protected the homes of all citizens, was coming into effect. Equality was fast becoming a reality, broadcast across the airwaves of every TV and radio around the world, and King remained the triumphant face of peaceful activism in defiance of age-old tensions and domestic uncertainty. And so, with victory all but certain, King travelled to Memphis for his last push to the mountaintop.



1 **15:30**

Earlier in the day, ex-convict James Earl Ray had used local news reports and newspapers to determine where King would be staying. At about 3.30pm, he rents room 5B in the run-down Bessie Brewster boarding house, situated across the street from the Lorraine Motel. Ray then heads out and purchases a pair of binoculars for $41.55 from a local store, and returns to the room to watch from his vantage point at the boarding house. He uses a spot in the communal bathroom as a sniping position and waits for King to appear.

2 **17:30**

It's a balmy evening in Memphis Tennessee and Martin Luther King Jr, key members of his entourage and a large contingent of the movement are staying in the birthplace of rock and roll following King's delivery of the iconic *I've Been To The Mountaintop* speech at the Mason Temple the day before. King is staying at the Lorraine Motel, a two-storey building on Mulberry Street in downtown Memphis. A popular choice for King when staying in Bluff City, he has just finished getting ready for a dinner with local minister Billy Kyles.

3 **18:01**

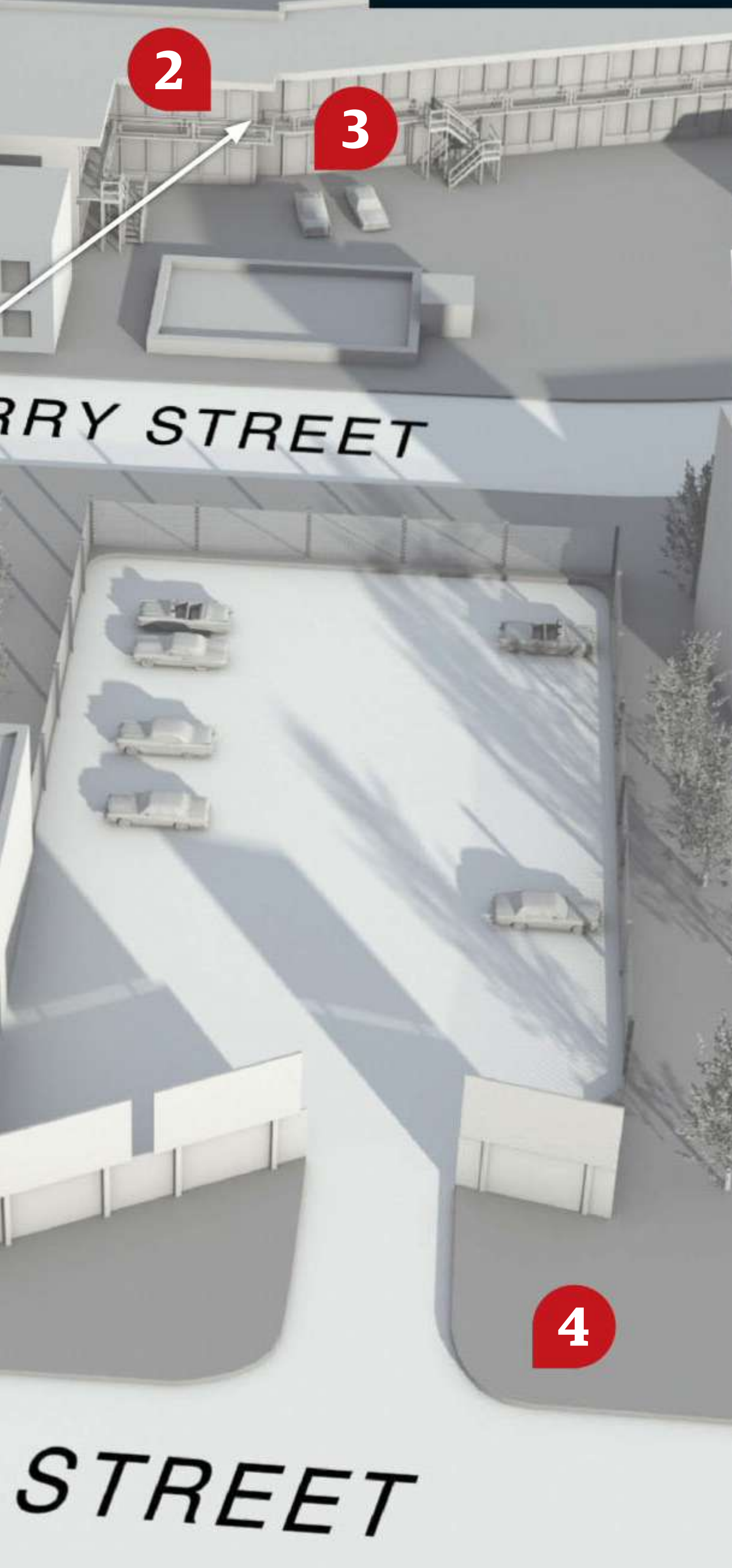
Booked into room 306, King has just finished shaving (he's running late due to an animated conversation with minister Kyles). A group of civil rights members (James Bevel, Chauncey Eskridge, Jesse Jackson, Hosea Williams, Andrew Young and the driver Solomon Jones Jr) are waiting out front in a white Cadillac. Wiping away the shaving powder, King steps out onto the balcony. A single shot rings out; it strikes King through the cheek. Kyles is halfway down the stairs outside when he hears the shot and rushes back to King's room.

4 **18:01**

With his single shot striking true, James Earl Ray begins preparing to leave. He places his high-velocity rifle, binoculars, a small radio and a newspaper into a box and wraps it in an old green blanket. Mulberry Street and the surrounding area has already descended into chaos. The shot was loud and everyone knows King is staying across the street. Ray places the bundled box outside the Canipe's Amusement Store next to the boarding house. He quickly walks to his nearby car, a white Mustang, and drives away as police arrive.

The weapon

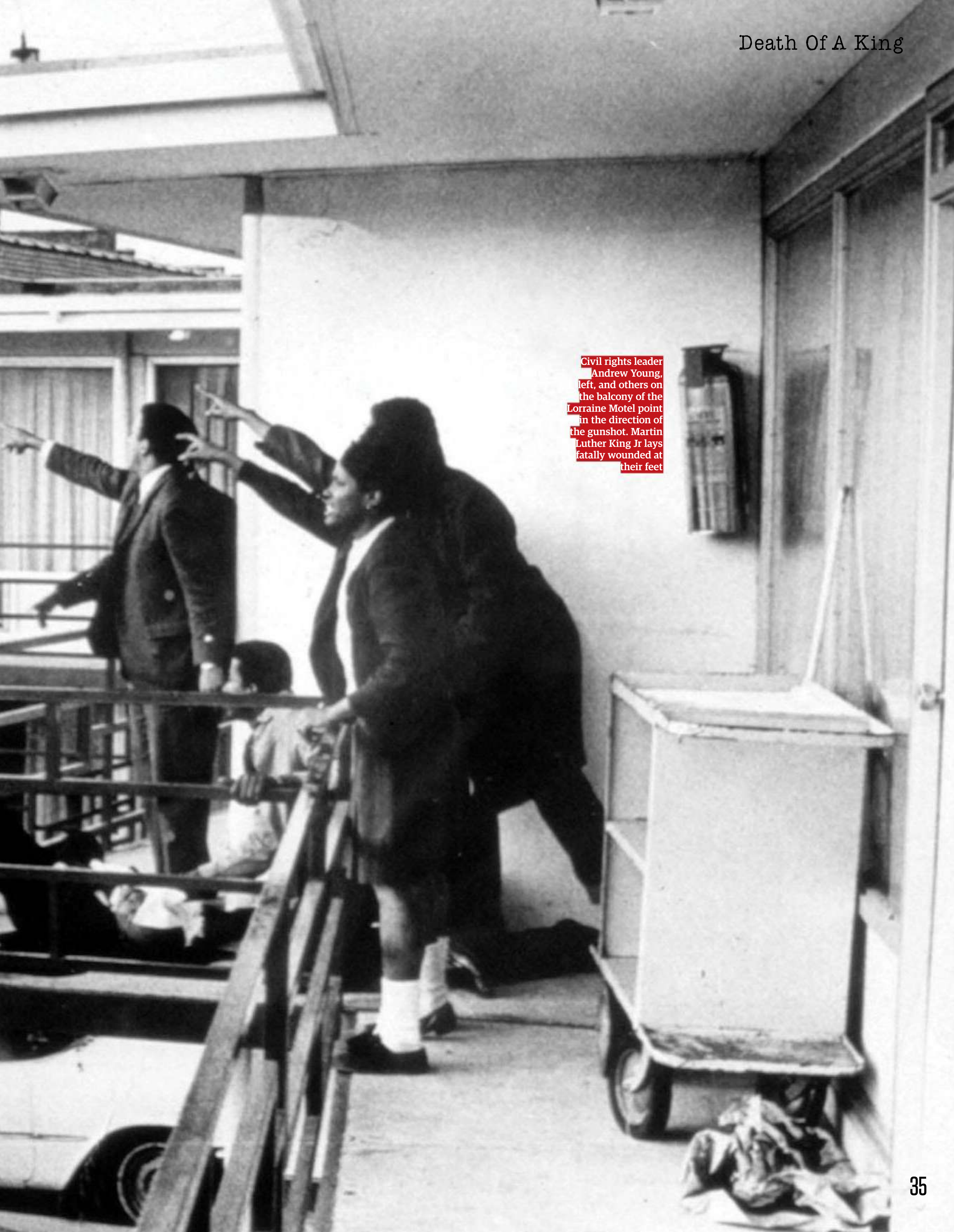
Within a few minutes of the shot being fired on that fateful evening in 1968, Memphis police found a Remington 760 'Gamemaster' (a high-velocity rifle), several unspent rounds and a number of other effects wrapped up in a bundle. Interestingly, the rifle was not found at a vantage point – instead it was discovered abandoned outside the Canipe's Amusement Store across the street from the Lorraine Motel where King was staying. However, FBI and local police reports differ on whether the rifle was actually the one used to kill, with some suggesting the bullet recovered from King's body was incompatible with the purported murder weapon.



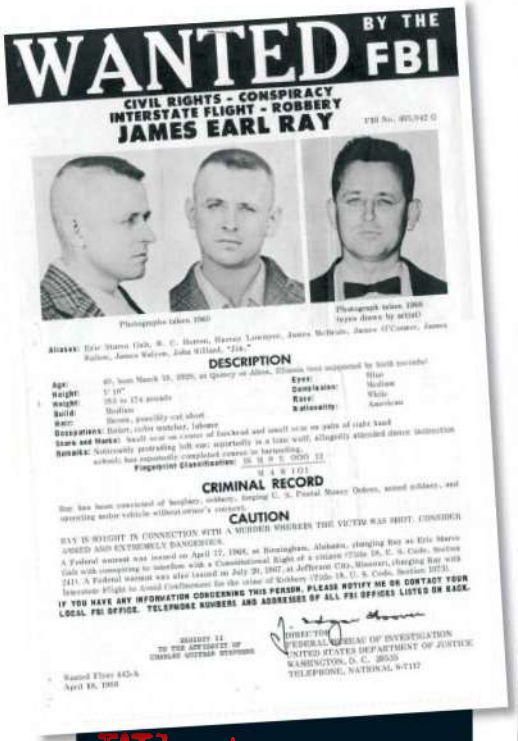
Delegate Walter E Fauntroy holds the rifle that was used to kill King

The red and white wreath at the Lorraine Motel marks the spot where King was assassinated

It was from this window, on the first floor of the Betty Brewster boarding house, that James Earl Ray took the shot that killed Martin Luther King Jr



Civil rights leader Andrew Young, left, and others on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel point in the direction of the gunshot. Martin Luther King Jr lays fatally wounded at their feet



WANTED BY THE FBI

CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY
INTERSTATE FLIGHT - ROBBERY
JAMES EARL RAY

Photographs taken 1960

Photograph taken 1968
(eyes drawn by artist)

Aliases:

DESCRIPTION

Age:
Height: 5' 10"
Weight:
Build: Medium
Hair:
Occupations:
Scars and Marks:
Remarks:
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Medium
Race: White
Nationality: American
Fingerprint Classification:

CRIMINAL RECORD

CAUTION

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

What was Ray's motivation?

1 Ray had racist beliefs

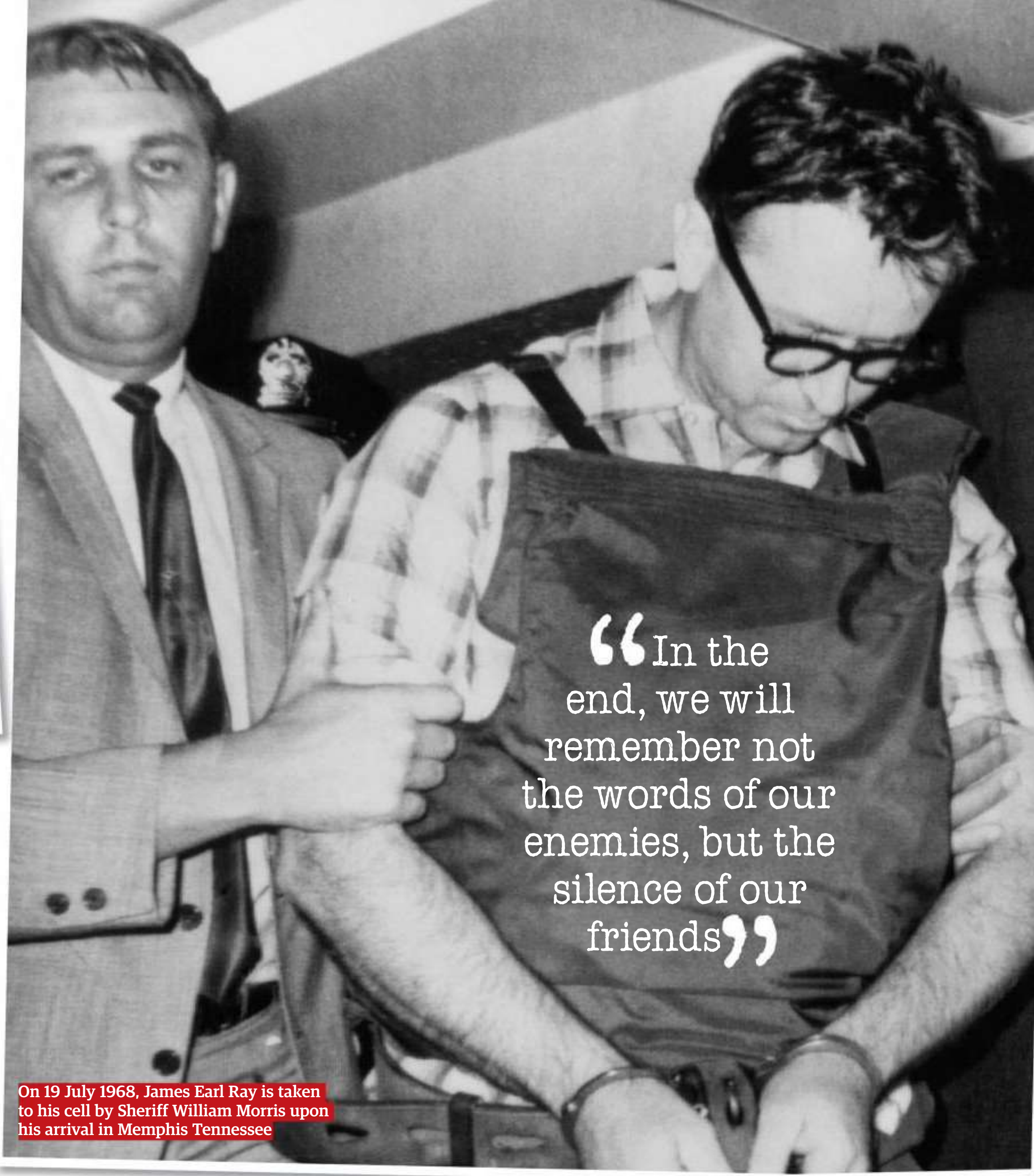
While he was born in Illinois, Ray and his family eventually relocated to Bowling Green, Missouri – a city with a considerable Ku Klux Klan presence. Drawn in by the radical yet influential views of the KKK, Ray reportedly embraced its racist views at a young age – it's these views, tempered by a life of poverty and crime, that may have driven Ray to kill one of the most prominent African Americans in the country's history.

2 He was, and always had been, a poor man

Some believe that one of Ray's motives for the killing may have been purely financial. He'd been born into poverty and had struggled on the breadline for most of his life. Unable to find success in education, Ray's youth and subsequently adulthood spiralled into a mixture of petty crime and prison spells. There's a possibility that the mysterious 'Raoul' character – who Ray was adamant had hired him to carry out the assassination – could have paid him to take the shot.

3 He wanted the infamy

For most of his life, Ray had lived in inherent obscurity. Born into a life of abject poverty with little aptitude for education, Ray found a sense of twisted purpose and confidence as a criminal. There's a possibility that Ray, knowing the global media attention the death of King would garner, wanted the macabre celebrity status being an assassin would bring.



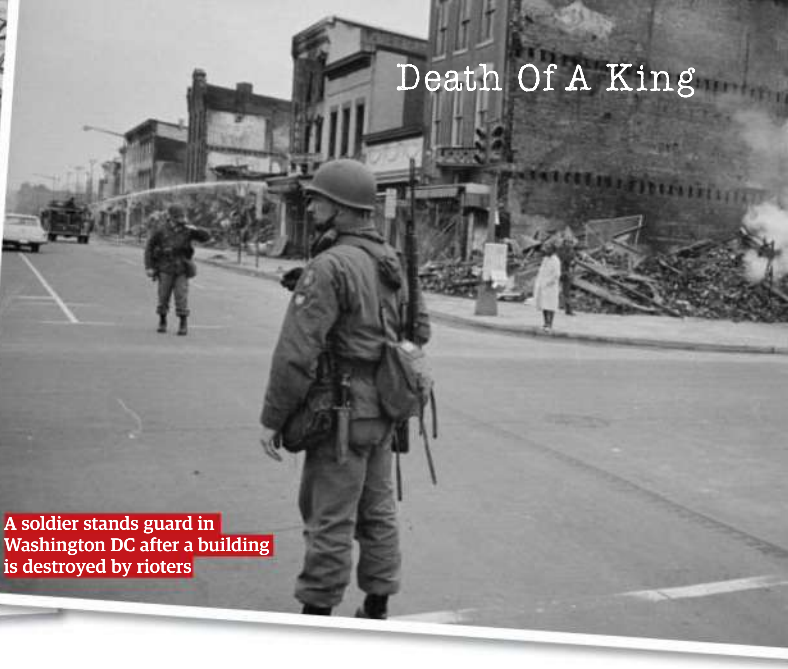
> "In the end, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends"

On 19 July 1968, James Earl Ray is taken to his cell by Sheriff William Morris upon his arrival in Memphis Tennessee

On 8 April 1968, workers listen to the funeral of Martin Luther King Jr on a portable radio

LET HI
DEATH
NOT BE IN
VAIN

After the assassination, demonstrators gather outside the White House



A soldier stands guard in Washington DC after a building is destroyed by rioters

TRIAL AND AFTERMATH

With the country in a state of shock and national mourning, the attention of the world turned to the man who took the fatal shot

Within moments of unleashing the bullet that would take Martin Luther King Jr's life, James Earl Ray packed his rifle and other effects into a box, wrapped it in an old cloth and fled the boarding house he'd been using to stalk the outspoken minister. Dumping the bundled box outside a nearby amusement arcade, Ray had run to his white Mustang and sped out of Memphis as King lay dying on the first floor of the Lorraine Hotel.

In the days that followed, Ray acquired a Canadian passport under the false name of Ramon George Sneyd and took shelter in the city of Ontario. The FBI issued a warrant for his arrest, adding him to their notorious Most Wanted list while also putting an APB out on all of his known aliases. Two months later, on 8 June, while he was attempting to leave the United Kingdom, check-in staff realised the name Sneyd was on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police watch list. Airport officials also discovered a second passport on Ray under another assumed alias.

Ray was immediately arrested, and extradited to the United States a few days later. In the two months since his flight, the FBI had begun what would, at the time, become the most expensive investigation in the Bureau's history. The manhunt to find Ray had spread across five countries, bolstered by an international outcry at the senseless death of a pro-nonviolence campaigner. Now, with Ray finally in custody, the judicial process could begin.

So what was the case against Ray? Did the authorities have irrefutable evidence of his involvement? In fact, what the prosecution had was purely circumstantial evidence, but all of it placed Ray at the scene of the murder. The rifle used to gun down King bore Ray's fingerprints, as did the binoculars he'd bought earlier that day and a newspaper he'd read to gain information on King's whereabouts.

Ray initially confessed to everything to avoid a death sentence, but three days later he withdrew his guilty plea. According to Ray, a mysterious man called 'Raoul' (whom Ray had met in Canada) had orchestrated the entire operation, directing Ray to purchase a rifle and reserve a specific room at the Betty Brewster boarding house. Evidence of such a figure, beyond Ray's own testimony, was never found, and with Ray's troubled history with the law, the prosecution was assured of its confidence in Ray as the killer.

But what had led him into this position? Ever since his teenage years, Ray had been a habitual criminal. Bold but predominantly unsuccessful in his career, his rap sheet was a pockmarked road of armed robberies and thefts. He'd escaped from prison a number of times, including an excursion from Missouri State Prison the year before King was gunned down. Unafraid of wielding a weapon, Ray was described as fearless – but his crimes had never gone as far as murder. A petty thief, undoubtedly, but a killer?

Ray adamantly denied he killed King (a stand he kept until his death in 1998). However, despite the purely circumstantial evidence – including witnesses who identified Ray fleeing the scene – he was convicted of King's murder and sentenced to 99 years in prison.

So why was Ray convicted on such a slim case of evidence? Conspiracy theories continue to run rife as to the inner machinations of the prosecution's case, but one fact was clear: someone had to be made accountable. Five years earlier, the president himself had been gunned down in a similar fashion. Captured on film and immortalised in the minds of all, it left the nation shocked at the simple yet barbaric act of assassination. Much like King, JFK was a popular and charismatic figure and his very public execution galvanised the US into a common desire for justice.

JFK's death was a shocking twist on a Cold War backdrop; King's assassination, however shocking, united the nation in collective mourning. It didn't quell the violence perpetuated by the movement's more radical elements, but it did accelerate the road towards equality. Three months after his death, the Civil Rights Act was signed into law, finally ensuring the constitutional rights of every citizen against unlawful persecution and segregation.

Conspiracy theories

Many remain convinced there's more to the story

The mysterious 'Raoul'

Ray remained adamant he had been hired by a man named Raoul. He had apparently met him in Canada and travelled with him to Memphis to oversee the hit. The FBI dismissed this claim, but in 1998 a retired FBI agent revealed he had found pieces of paper in Ray's car referring to such a suspect.

Lloyd Jowers ordered the hit

One theory doesn't even include Ray as the shooter. It centres on Lloyd Jowers, who ran the Jim's Grill bar across the road from the Lorraine Motel where King was staying. Jowers, in 1993, claimed Memphis produce dealer Frank Liberto paid him $100,000 to hire a hitman – and it wasn't Ray.

It was a government hit

According to Ray's last lawyer, William Pepper, the US government was behind it. In his book, *The Truth Behind The Murder Of Martin Luther King*, Pepper claims a mafia hitman was hired, with the CIA, the FBI and army intelligence all involved in the plot to halt King's influence and frame the unwitting Ray.

© Alamy, Adrian Mann, Corbis, Getty Images

Bluffer's Guide

USA, 1972-1974

The Watergate scandal

Washington Star-News
ON TV AT 9 TONIGHT
Nixon Resign
Washington
ON
Nixon

Did you know?

40 government officials were jailed for their part in Watergate, but Nixon was not one - he was pardoned by Gerald Ford soon after resigning

Timeline

17 JUNE 1972

Five men are arrested for attempting to burgle the Watergate complex. The investigation finds they were aiming to wiretap the Democratic Party offices.

10 OCTOBER 1972

The FBI reports that the Watergate break-in was only part of a wider campaign of political spying on behalf of the CRP.

7 NOVEMBER 1972

Still largely untainted by the scandal, Richard Nixon wins the presidential election in a landslide victory, actually increasing his share of the vote.

16 JULY 1973

Special prosecutor Archibald Cox demands the release of White House tapes as part of his investigation. Nixon refuses and has Cox dismissed.

NIGHT FINAL
LATE STOCKS SPORTS
Star-News
TV AT 9 TONIGHT
Resigning

What was it?

The Watergate scandal began with the arrest of five men for breaking into the Democratic Party headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington DC. What at first seemed to be a minor crime escalated when the FBI connected cash found on the burglars to funds used by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CRP), the official organisation that campaigned on behalf of President Richard Nixon. The president denied any wrongdoing, but subsequent evidence revealed that Nixon and his staff were aware of the break-in almost as soon as it happened and sought to hamper the investigation. Conversations that took place in the Oval Office had been found on a tape-recording system from the White House, but were only released after a series of court battles during which Nixon tried to avoid handing them over. The public opinion and political support for the seemingly corrupt president plummeted upon hearing their contents. Facing near-certain impeachment and conviction by Congress, Nixon resigned the presidency.

Why did it happen?

The true purpose of the break-in has never been revealed, although some of the burglars later said they were hoping to find evidence that Cuban communists were helping to fund the Democratic Party. However, the break-in was just one example of a range of 'dirty tricks' employed by Nixon and his aides, including bugging the offices and phones of political opponents. That alone was enough to harm the president's reputation, but the real damage was done when Nixon was implicated in attempts to cover up the scandal by ordering the CIA to block the FBI investigation on the grounds of national security. Were it not for the tenacious investigations by the courts and media - in particular by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of the *Washington Post* and prosecutor Archibald Cox - the cover up might have succeeded.

Nixon hid his feelings well, looking the picture of cheerful defiance as he left the White House for the final time

Who was involved?

Richard Nixon
1913-94
Forever tainted by Watergate, Nixon's popularity plunged as evidence of his part in political dirty tricks came out.

Mark Felt
1913-2008
Known for years only as Deep Throat, the associate director of the FBI was the source that tipped off the *Washington Post*.

John Mitchell
1913-88
Director of the CRP, Mitchell oversaw many of the dirty tricks and later served 19 months in prison.

5 AUGUST 1974

The 'smoking gun' tape is released – an Oval Office recording indicating that Nixon was involved from the early days of the cover up.

9 AUGUST 1974

With pressure mounting on him and impeachment looking inevitable, Nixon resigns the presidency and is replaced by Vice President Gerald Ford.

© Corbis

BRAND NEW FROM THE MAKERS OF ALL ABOUT HISTORY

REAL CRIME
THE BUTCHER OF WOLLONGONG
CONSPIRACY, CHILD ABUSE AND BLOODY REVENGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES
NEW
HOLIDAY HELL
FROM POOLSIDE TO PERU JAIL
"I CHASED OJ SIMPSON"
One-on-one with the pilot who shot the most famous car chase in history
ONE HEIST IN PARIS
Blow-by-blow from France's oddest crime
JAMES ELLROY TALKS DAHLIA
Hardboiled crime king on the real LA Noir
PLUS
WACO SIEGE
GREAT TRAIN ROBBER
RACHEL NICHOLL
ARYAN BROTHERHOOD
TRURO MURDERS
& MORE
CAN YOU CRACK THE I-70 CASE?
WORLD'S DEADLIEST
SERIAL KILLERS
FROM TED BUNDY TO JOHN WAYNE GACY, INSIDE THE
WORLD'S SICKEST PSYCHOS
THE 'DISAPPEARANCE' OF JOHN DARWIN
CRIME SCENE
NOT A GREAT TRAIN ROBBER
POGO THE CLOWN

From the notorious serial killers of the Age of Aquarius to the ruthless mob bosses of the Jazz Age and beyond, Real Crime is the first high-quality true crime magazine on the newsstand. Every issue of Real Crime reveals the untold stories behind the world's most gripping cases, the breathtaking experiences of investigators and survivors, and blow-by-blow accounts of how lawbreakers were finally brought to justice.

Every issue packed with...

- **100% Real Crime** – up close with serial killers, organised crime, gangsters and crime scene technology
- **Strange Cases** – the weirdest real-life crimes from around the globe
- **Crime Scene** – images from famous cases
- **Interview** – an unflinching Q&A with a top investigator
- **Cold Case** – an unsolved mystery in forensic detail with witness statements and theories
- **Reviews** – books, films and TV shows

SPECIAL LAUNCH SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

6 ISSUES FOR JUST £12!

MOB VEGAS
BUGSYS BACKERS
HOTEL
MEYER LANSKY FACTION
FRANK COSTELLO FACTION
THE NATIONAL CRIME SYNDICATE
HANDSOME LOOKS, PIERCING BLUE EYES, DRESSED TO KILL, CHARISMATIC AND, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, LIKABLE. BUGSY WAS A POP CULTURE ICON IN THE MAKING

- Save 50% on the cover price – just £2 an issue!
- Never miss an issue
- Enjoy FREE delivery direct to your door

HALF PRICE OFFER

Order by 31st August, using code NEW15 to take advantage of this great saving!

ORDER HOTLINE

0844 245 6923

Calls cost 7p per minute + your telephone company's access charge

ORDER ONLINE

www.imaginesubs.co.uk/crime

+BETRAYAL OF THE+ KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Written by Frances White

In seven years the Order was hunted, dismantled and executed. Was this justice for their sacrilegious practices, or were they the victims of a twisted plot?

Jacques de Molay was calm. Through seven long years of accusations, trials, torture, denials and confessions, he had been anything but calm, but as the frail, bearded man was led out onto the Île aux Juifs on the Seine, he did not weep or tremble. A crowd had gathered to watch the old man die, and a pyre had been erected on the small island, ready to be lit and claim his soul. De Molay was stripped of the rags that were once clothes, down to his threadbare shirt, then the guards strapped his thin, pale body to the stake. Finally, the silent man spoke. He asked to be turned to face the cathedral of Notre Dame, and that his hands be freed so he could die in prayer. These requests were granted, and De Molay bowed his head in silent prayer as the pyre was lit. The flames grew fast, and as the tongues of fire lashed up around his body, he spoke once more, his voice rising above the crackle of the flames.

"God knows who is in the wrong and has sinned!" he proclaimed. "Misfortune will soon befall those who have wrongly condemned us; god will avenge our deaths. Make no mistake, all who are against us will suffer because of us!" The flames rose higher, but the pain did not tell on his face. "Pope Clement, King Philip - hear me now!" His voice roared. "Within a year you will answer for your crimes before the presence of god!" After these final words, De Molay fell silent, and the flames claimed his soul.

Before the year was over, Pope Clement and Philip IV were dead. Clement finally succumbed to a long illness on 20 April 1314, and the French king died after a hunting accident on 29 November 1314, aged just 46.

Key Figures

The men who destroyed the Order, and those who fought to defend it

Jacques de Molay

1243 – 18 MARCH 1314

The 23rd and last grand master of the Knights Templar. Little is known of De Molay's early life, but he subsequently became the most well known Templar. He aimed to reform the Order, a goal he was never able to fulfil.

Philip IV of France

1268 – 29 NOVEMBER 1314

Also known as the Iron King, Philip led France from a feudal country to a centralised state. He had great belief in an all-powerful monarchy, and it was his ambition to fill thrones worldwide with his relatives. As well as destroying the Knights Templar, he also expelled Jews from France.

Pope Clement V

1264-1314

Born Raymond Bertrand de Got, Clement was made pope on 5 June 1305. There is some dispute over his loyalty to Philip IV, with some painting him as nothing but a tool for the French king, while others believing he showed surprising resistance. Either way, he is now remembered as the pope who suppressed the Knights Templar.

Guillaume de Nogaret

1260-1313

Keeper of the seal to Philip IV of France, Guillaume had previously played a role in the dispute between Philip and Pope Boniface; apparently persuading the king to kidnap the pope. He also had a central part in the fall of the Knights Templar, forcing members to give testimony against the Order.

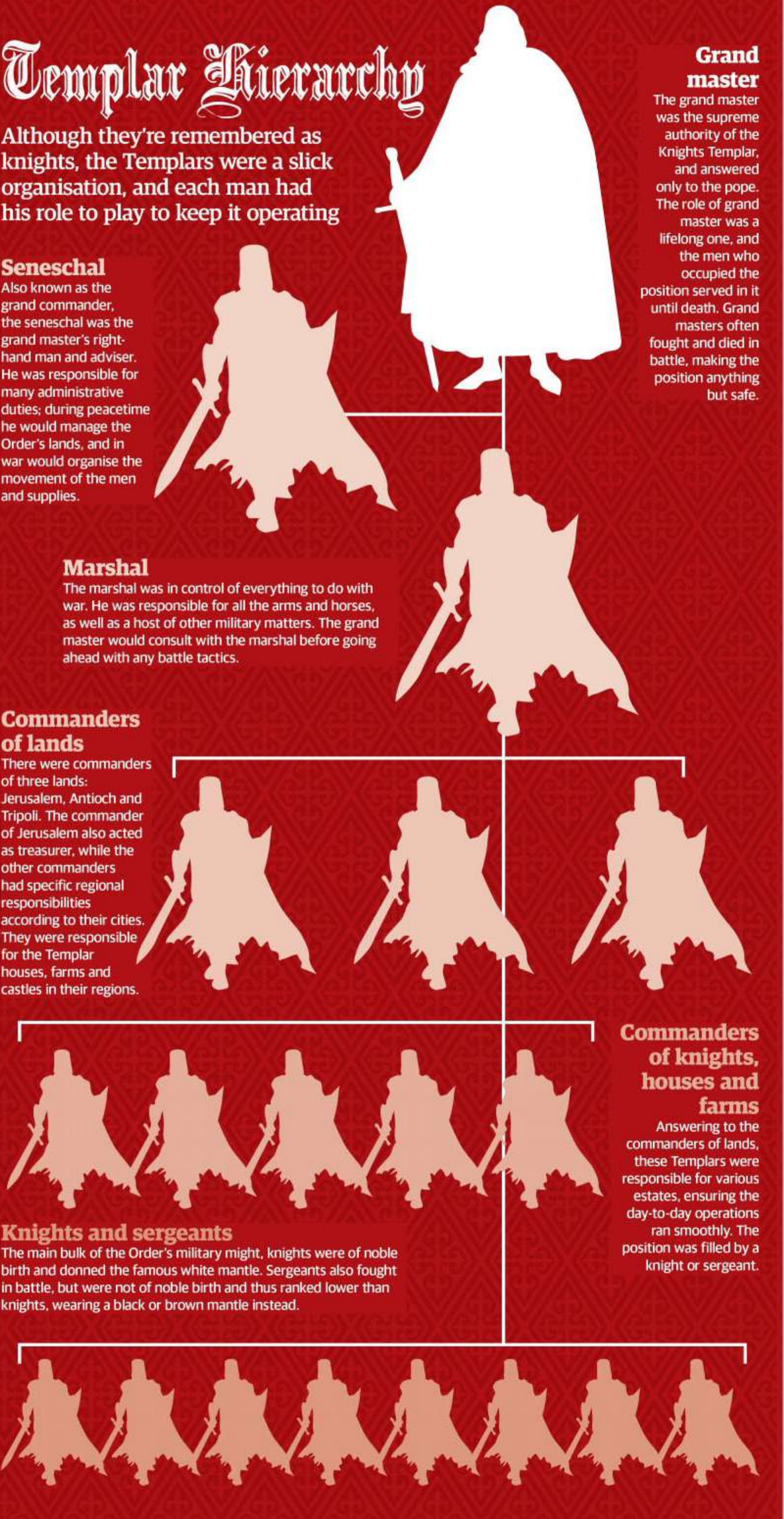
Geoffroi de Charney

UNKNOWN – 1314

Serving as preceptor of Normandy, Charney was a member of the Knights Templar from a young age and rose through the ranks. Like much of his order, he was arrested, tortured and confessed, then later retracted his statement. Charney was the only one of the three senior leaders arrested to rally by his master's side and deny the charges.

Templar Hierarchy

Although they're remembered as knights, the Templars were a slick organisation, and each man had his role to play to keep it operating



Grand master

The grand master was the supreme authority of the Knights Templar, and answered only to the pope. The role of grand master was a lifelong one, and the men who occupied the position served in it until death. Grand masters often fought and died in battle, making the position anything but safe.

Seneschal

Also known as the grand commander, the seneschal was the grand master's right-hand man and adviser. He was responsible for many administrative duties; during peacetime he would manage the Order's lands, and in war would organise the movement of the men and supplies.

Marshal

The marshal was in control of everything to do with war. He was responsible for all the arms and horses, as well as a host of other military matters. The grand master would consult with the marshal before going ahead with any battle tactics.

Commanders of lands

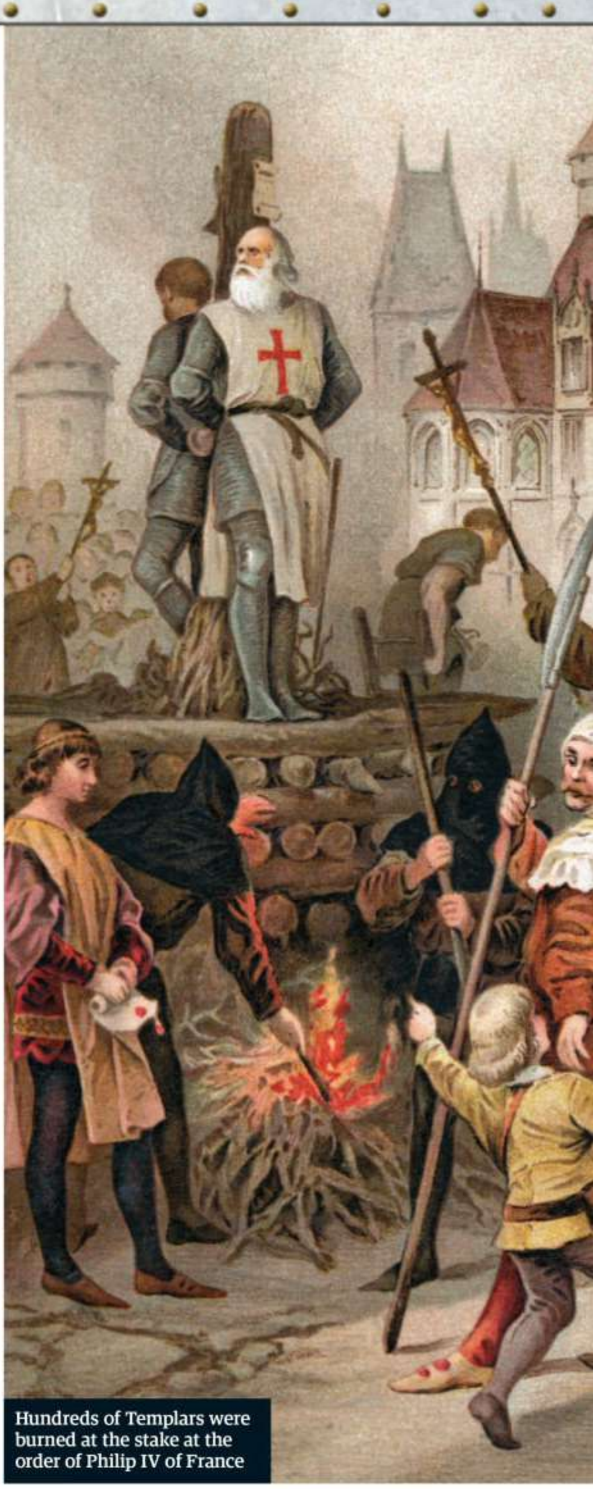
There were commanders of three lands: Jerusalem, Antioch and Tripoli. The commander of Jerusalem also acted as treasurer, while the other commanders had specific regional responsibilities according to their cities. They were responsible for the Templar houses, farms and castles in their regions.

Commanders of knights, houses and farms

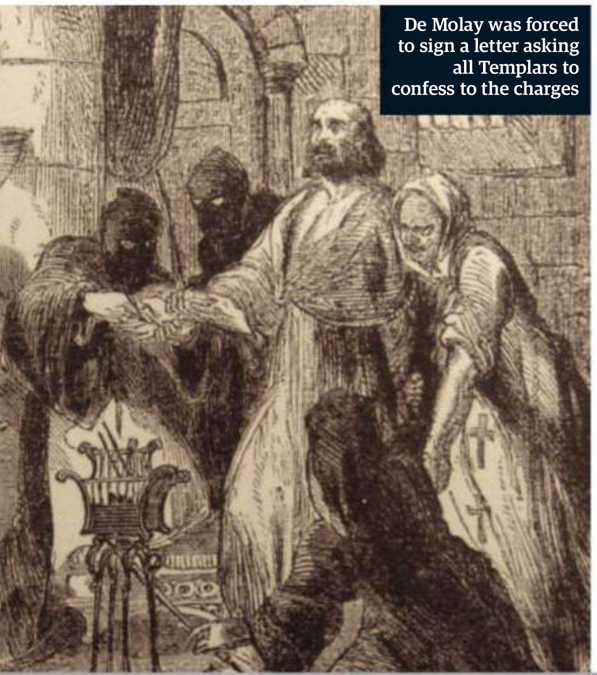
Answering to the commanders of lands, these Templars were responsible for various estates, ensuring the day-to-day operations ran smoothly. The position was filled by a knight or sergeant.

Knights and sergeants

The main bulk of the Order's military might, knights were of noble birth and donned the famous white mantle. Sergeants also fought in battle, but were not of noble birth and thus ranked lower than knights, wearing a black or brown mantle instead.



Hundreds of Templars were burned at the stake at the order of Philip IV of France



De Molay was forced to sign a letter asking all Templars to confess to the charges

De Molay's order was all but extinct, but the curse of the last grand master of the Knights Templar would live on in infamy.

Jacques de Molay's famous last words may not have actually been spoken by the grand master himself. Like so many aspects of the Knights Templar, they have been distorted by myth and legend, and today we just don't know if he cursed his betrayers with his dying breath. Thanks to their sudden and dramatic fall, an array of rumours, myths and conspiracies have persisted about the mysterious order, obscuring their true humble beginnings and devastating end that rocked 14th-century Europe.

After the city of Jerusalem was captured by Christian forces in the First Crusade, many European pilgrims chose to make the journey to the Holy Land. However, this route was not safe for the Christians to travel along, so several knights charged themselves with protecting the roads from robbers and brigands. This guild of knights was founded on Christmas Day 1119 on the spot that marks the place where Jesus was crucified. As their headquarters were located on the Temple Mount, they became known as 'Knights of the Temple', or Knights Templar.

Although the Order began in virtual poverty, relying on donations to survive, they quickly became one of the most powerful monastic orders in the Medieval world. With papal approval, money, land and eager young noblemen poured into the Templars' resources. Serving as the West's first uniformed standing army in their white tunics emblazoned with a fiery red cross, the Templars achieved legendary status in battle.

This reputation as god's warriors was encouraged by their victory at the Battle of Montgisard, where 500 Templars helped an army numbering a few thousand defeat 26,000 of Saladin's soldiers. As well as being a mighty military force, they also controlled a vast financial network, which has been recognised as the world's first modern banking system. Many nobles who wished to join the crusades placed their wealth under the control of the Templars, who then issued them with letters of credit. This could be used at Templar houses around the world to 'withdraw' their funds. By the 13th century, the Templars were one of the most powerful and wealthy organisations in the world, entirely unaware that a dramatic and terrible fate awaited them. However, it would not be the Muslims in the East who would bring about their downfall, but their fellow Christians in the West.

After the fall of Acre in 1291, the West lost its last Christian possessions in the Holy Land. The Templars were cast out from their origins and stripped of their raison d'être. When Jacques de Molay ascended as grand master in 1293, he had one goal in mind – to reclaim what the Templars had lost. De Molay travelled across the West to rustle up support; he received it from Pope Boniface and Edward I of England. But the crusade was a disaster, and De Molay lost 120 knights trying to land in Syria. In 1306, the Templars supported a coup in Cyprus that forced Henry II to abdicate in favour of his brother.

TEMPLAR MYSTERIES

Holy Grail

The Holy Grail is perhaps the item that the Templars are most closely associated with. From Wolfram von Eschenbach's Medieval romance *Parzival* to Dan Brown's *The Da Vinci Code*, throughout history the Templars have been linked to the mysterious relic. Often in fiction the Templars are portrayed as the guardian of the cup that Jesus used in the Last Supper, or even a deep and dramatic secret. Interestingly, the city in which the Templars were launched, Troyes, is also the place that the very first grail romance was written. Any actual link between the Templars and the grail likely emerged due to the fact that stories of the grail began to become popular in the 12th and 13th century, when the Templars were at the height of their power. Although they were part of society, the Templars were shrouded in secrecy even in their day, so it is no wonder such a mysterious vessel was linked to the Order.

These actions did not go by unnoticed. Many monarchs in countries with powerful Templar presences began to feel uneasy – with their power, what was to stop the Templars supporting baron uprisings in their own countries? The Templars had also been very vocal in their desire to form their own state, similar to Prussia's Teutonic Knights and the Knights Hospitaller, another Catholic military order, in Rhodes.

In 1305, De Molay received a letter from Pope Clement V, then based in France, concerning the possibility of merging the Templars with the Hospitaller. De Molay was ardently against the idea, but in 1306 Clement invited both grand masters to France to discuss the issue further, instructing them to "come hither without delay, with as much secrecy as possible." De Molay arrived in 1307, but Foulques de Villaret, the leader of the Hospitaller, was either delayed or sensed something was amiss, as he did not arrive, and while the pope and De Molay waited, an entirely different subject of discussion was raised.

Two years previously, an ousted Templar had accused the Order of many criminal charges, and although they were generally believed to be false, King Philip IV of France had recently brought them back into discussion. De Molay, tiring of the ludicrous accusations, asked Clement to look into the matter to rid him of the whole messy situation. On 24 August, Clement wrote to Philip, saying that he did not believe the accusations but would start an inquiry "not without great sorrow, anxiety and upset of heart," and advised Philip to take no further action. Philip did not listen. At dawn on Friday 13 October, the king's forces arrested every Templar they could find in France.

IN NUMBERS

20,000

members at their peak

54

Templars burned to death in May 1310

15

witnesses gave evidence against the Order before 12 May 1310 – compared to 198 after

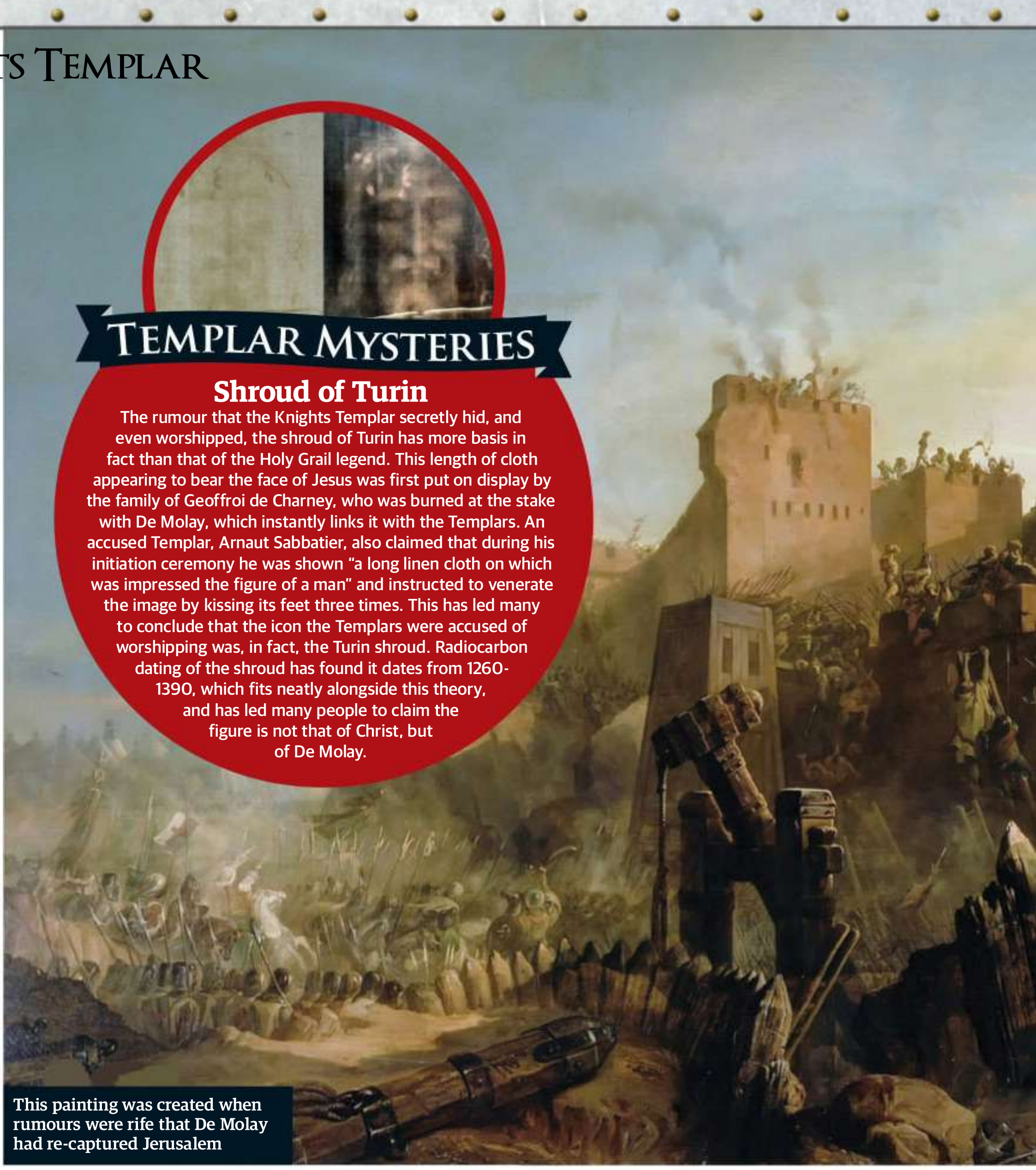
597

witnesses defended the Order before 12 May 1310 – compared to 14 after

9 knights were originally gathered to protect pilgrims

200,000

livres paid by the Knights Hospitallers to the French king as 'compensation'



TEMPLAR MYSTERIES

Shroud of Turin

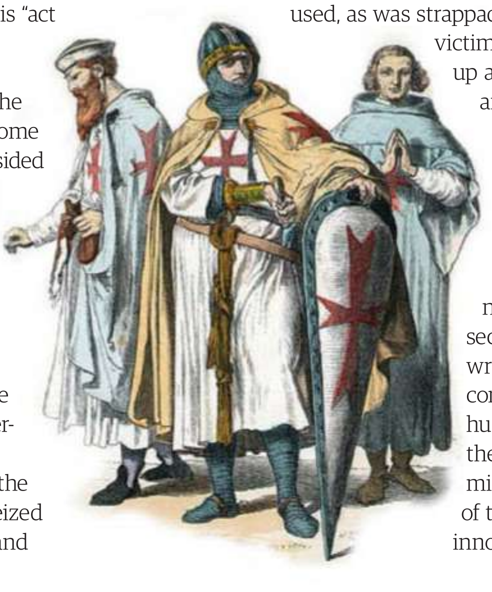
The rumour that the Knights Templar secretly hid, and even worshipped, the shroud of Turin has more basis in fact than that of the Holy Grail legend. This length of cloth appearing to bear the face of Jesus was first put on display by the family of Geoffroi de Charney, who was burned at the stake with De Molay, which instantly links it with the Templars. An accused Templar, Arnaut Sabbatier, also claimed that during his initiation ceremony he was shown "a long linen cloth on which was impressed the figure of a man" and instructed to venerate the image by kissing its feet three times. This has led many to conclude that the icon the Templars were accused of worshipping was, in fact, the Turin shroud. Radiocarbon dating of the shroud has found it dates from 1260-1390, which fits neatly alongside this theory, and has led many people to claim the figure is not that of Christ, but of De Molay.

This painting was created when rumours were rife that De Molay had re-captured Jerusalem

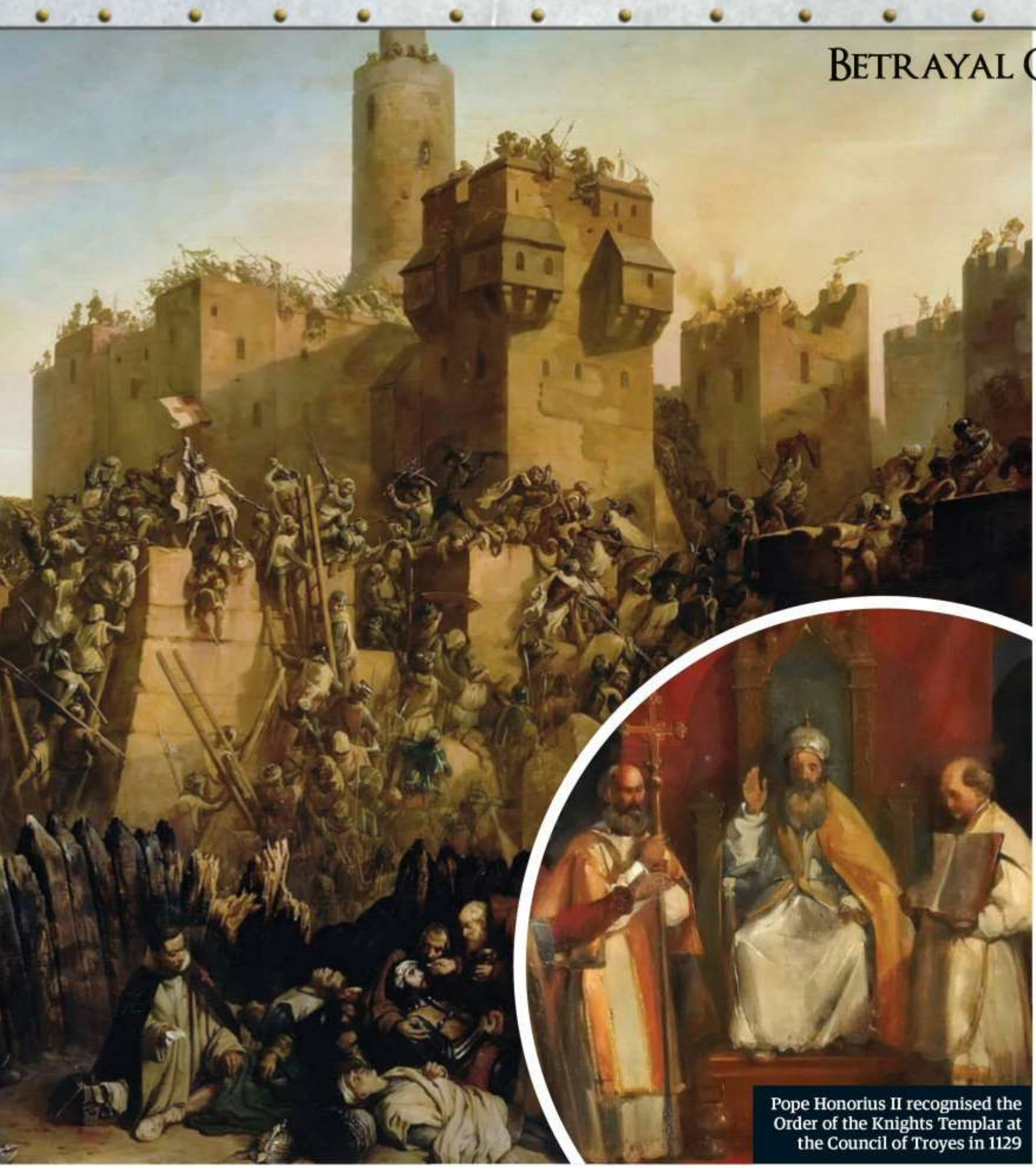
Philip IV's harsh actions were not unprecedented; he had a reputation as a rash and violent king. Philip had previously clashed with Pope Boniface VIII, and launched an anti-papal campaign against him. Believing France should have centralised royal power, the feud escalated and ended with Philip attempting to kidnap the pope in 1303 to bring him to France to face charges of heresy. The shock ultimately killed Boniface, whose successor, Benedict XI, was then only in the position for nine months before his own death. This allowed the king to appoint his selection, Clement, to the papacy. Philip had also previously arrested wealthy Italian bankers in the city, stripping them of their assets; then his target switched to the Jews, who were thrown out of the kingdom. These actions can be easily explained – Philip had inherited a kingdom on the brink of financial crisis, and he also believed that his authority was above that of the pope. Not only did he owe the Templars a great deal of money, but their link to the church made them the perfect choice for establishing the power of the monarchy. With their plans to form their own state, the Order had basically sealed their own fate. The Templars had to fall for Philip to rise.

When the Templars in France were arrested, the charges put against them were heresy, sodomy, blasphemy and denying Christ. By charging them with heresy, Philip could paint himself as a soldier of Christ, similar to that of his sainted grandfather Louis IX. But his actions were a violation of the church in Rome's orders, and Clement was furious. Philip had likely believed the pope to be a frail and infirm old man and certainly not a threat, but Clement wrote angrily to Philip, accusing him of violating every rule in this "act of contempt towards the Roman Church."

This did little to help the brothers of the temple. Some 15,000 Templars now resided in the prisons of France, many of whom were not nobles or knights, but mere farmers and shepherds. De Molay didn't escape capture either; just a day after acting as pallbearer at the funeral of the king's sister-in-law, the grand master was arrested along with the rest of his order. Philip seized their land and property and set about ensuring he obtained the confessions he needed to smash the Order to pieces.



There was one very simple way of acquiring confessions, and Philip employed it to great success: torture. Philip's inquisitors utilised a variety of horrific and demoralising methods to break the men's wills. The rack, which stretched a victim's body and dislocated his joints, was frequently used, as was strappado, which involved binding a victim's hands with rope that ran up a pulley, raising him in the air, then dropping him rapidly. The soles of prisoners' feet were greased then set alight with flame, teeth were pulled and limbs were flayed. The men were confined to cold, dark cells, and those who did not survive the torture were secretly buried. One anonymous writer in 1308 wrote of the conditions in the cells: "The human tongue cannot express the punishment, afflictions, miseries, taunts, and dire kinds of torture suffered by the said innocents in the space of three



Pope Honorius II recognised the Order of the Knights Templar at the Council of Troyes in 1129

months, since the day of their arrest, since by day and night constant sobs and sighs have not ceased in their cells, nor have cries and gnashing of teeth ceased in their tortures... Truth kills them, and lies liberate them from death."

It is of no surprise that when the Templars were brought to trial, many confessed to the various offences put against them. The Order was faced with five initial charges: the renouncement of and spitting on the cross during initiation; the kissing of the initiate on the navel, mouth and posteriors; the permitting of homosexual acts; that the cord they wore had been wrapped around an idol they worshipped; and that they did not consecrate the host during mass. Over the trials, the charges against the Templars grew and grew in number, ranging from burning infants to abusing virgins and even forcing young brethren to eat the ashes of the dead. Although these charges seem outrageous and somewhat farfetched today, Philip was operating at a time when paranoia and suspicion surrounding god and the devil was so rife that it could be reasonably believed that such devilish practices had infiltrated the church.

In hearings presided over by the inquisitors who had overseen the torture, 134 of 138 brothers confessed to one or more of the charges. De Molay himself signed a confession after undergoing the flaying of his limbs and testicles. This was quickly followed by matching confessions from all senior members of the Order. However, when Clement insisted the confessions be heard before a papal committee, De Molay and his men did an about turn. Safely away from Philip's control, De Molay retracted his confession, claiming he only gave it initially due to the torture he suffered. The other Templars followed suit and Philip's plans for a swift and brutal end to the Order vanished.

In an attempt to convince Clement, Philip visited him at Poitiers and sent 72 Templars to confess before him. He had his forces dispense pamphlets and give speeches concerning the depravity of the Templars. Philip warned that if the pope didn't act, he would have to be removed in order to defend Catholicism. Harangued, bullied and now under virtual house arrest, Clement gave in and ordered an investigation into the Templars. De Molay and the other senior members retracted their retractions and Philip's grand plans were in motion once again.

The Templars had nothing in the form of legal council; De Molay expressed desires to defend his order but was unable to as a "poor, unlettered knight." In 1310, two Templars with legal training made an impressive defence against the charges

THE TEMPLARS ACROSS EUROPE

When the pope ordered Christian monarchs across Europe to arrest Templars, not all were willing

British Isles

Edward II was initially sceptical about the Templars' guilt and had no reasons to view them as a threat. He wrote to the pope in defence of the Order, but was eventually forced to arrest and try many Templars. Initially, torture was not allowed and all the Templars pleaded innocent, but when the pope's inquisitors took over, confessions came fast. However, they were spared burning and simply forced to repent publicly. Those who refused were incarcerated until death.

Italy

The situation in Italy varied. The Papal States unsurprisingly acted at once, but in Lombardy there was widespread support for the Order. For the number of Templars confessing to the accusations, there were just as many claiming the others were lying. In Florence, despite using torture, only 6 of 13 Templars confessed.

Cyprus

King Amaury de Lusignan had earned his crown thanks to the Templars, so was understandably reluctant to arrest them. However, the leading Templars were eventually incarcerated after putting up a brave resistance. At trial, there were many witnesses who praised the Templars, but the king was brutally murdered during the trial and Henry II, enemy of the Templars, regained the throne. Torture began almost immediately, and many perished while protesting their innocence.

Portugal

The Templars in Portugal got off lightly compared to their counterparts elsewhere. King Denis I refused to persecute the Order, but could not overrule the papal bull to abolish the Templars. Instead, the Templars re-branded themselves as the 'Order of Christ' with the assured protection of Denis I, who also negotiated with Clement's successor for the Order to inherit the Templars' assets.

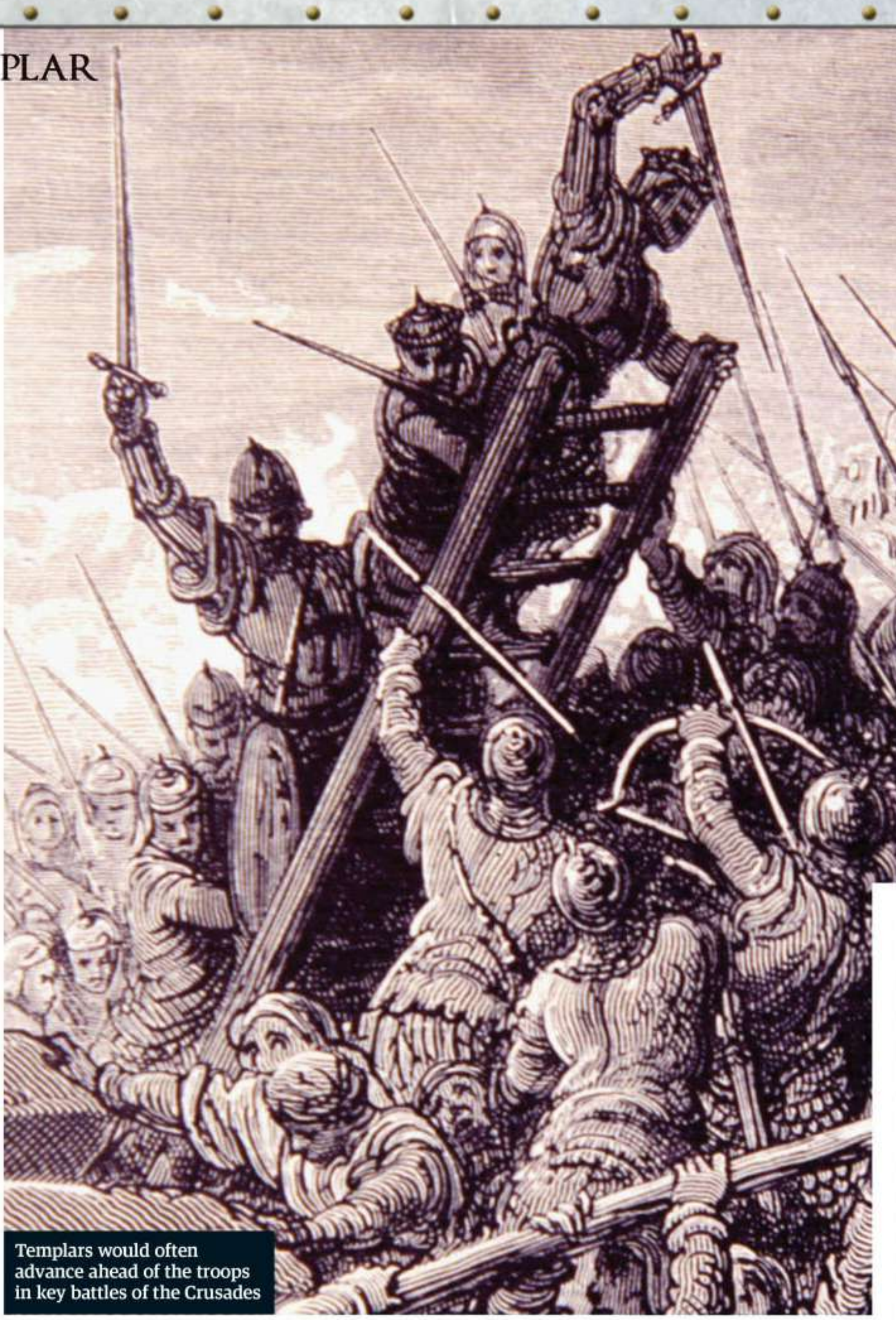
Iberian Peninsula

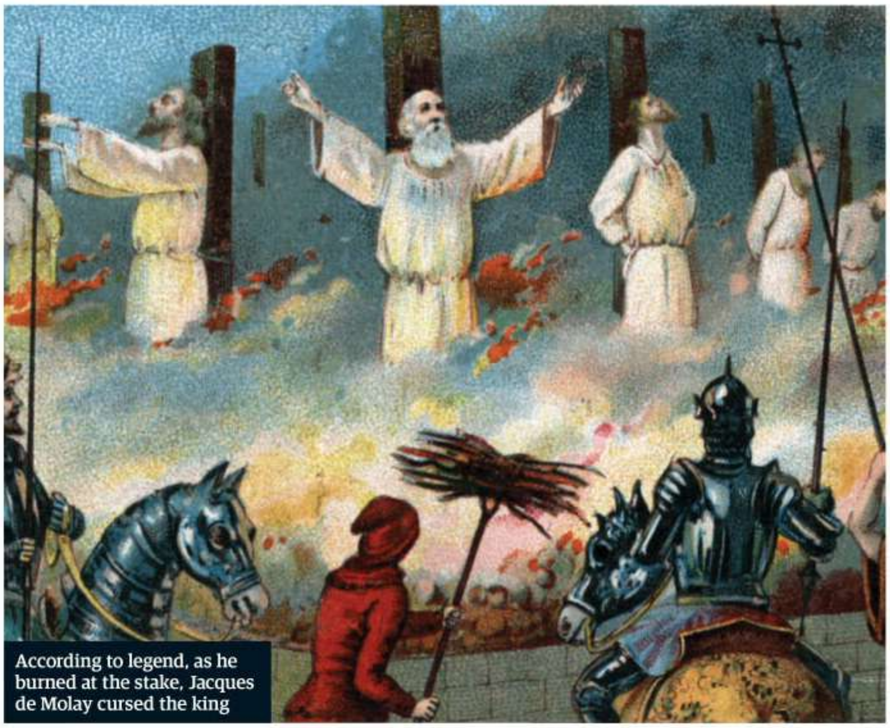
Despite initial doubts, James II of Aragon ordered the arrest of most of the Templars on 6 January 1308, before the pope ordered him to do so. However, many of the Templars set up defences in their castles and appealed for help, which unfortunately did not come. All of the Templars pleaded their innocence. With torture prohibited, no confessions were secured, and no Templar was condemned to death for heresy.

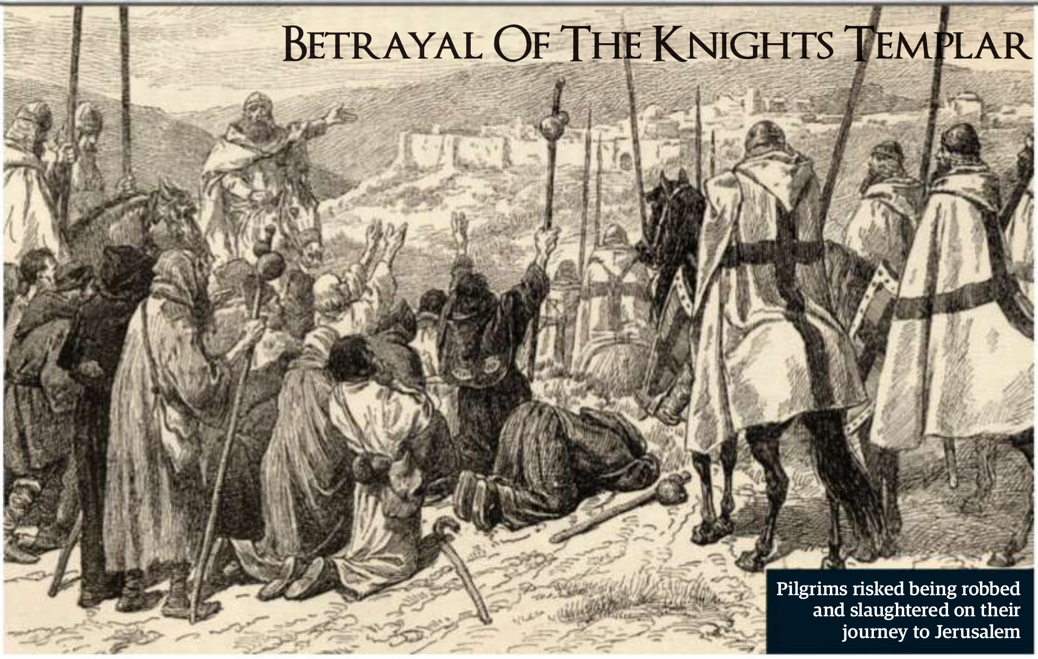
GUILTY OR INNOCENT?

Was there any truth to the crimes the Templars burned for?

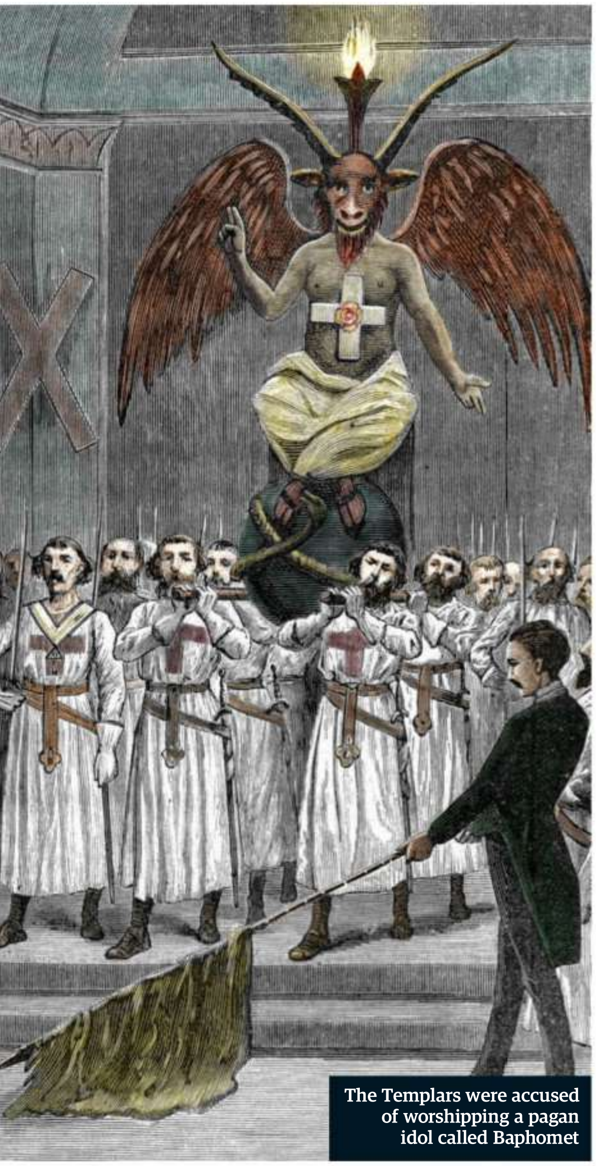
	FOR	AGAINST
SPITTING ON THE CROSS	Although often written as one of Philip's many trumped-up charges, there is evidence that this accusation had basis in fact. Not only did a number of Templars confess to it, but Philip's spies, who secretly joined the Order, confirmed it. A recent discovery of the 'Chinon Parchment' in the Vatican library further confirms the charges. Under questioning in 1308, Jacques de Molay admitted to such practices.	Although De Molay confirmed that spitting on the cross took place, chalking this up to heresy shows a lack of understanding. De Molay said these practices were designed to harden a Templar to the torture he would be subjected to by Saracens, training them to deny their faith "with the mind only and not with the heart." Philip's spies may very well have witnessed such acts, but they likely misunderstood their purpose.
WORSHIP OF AN IDOL CALLED BAPHOMET	The charge put against the Templars read "they surrounded or touched each head of the idols with small cords, which they wore around themselves next to the shirt or the flesh." Unlike Philip's other charges, this accusation was so specific to the Templars that it's difficult to believe he didn't have some inside information. Many knights did admit to worshipping this idol, which usually took the form of a life-sized head. We know for a fact that the Knights Templar possessed heads, such as the head of St Euphemia of Chalcedon. The fact that the Order kept these heads means that they certainly could have worshipped them in some way.	Only nine Templars in the Paris trials admitted to head worship, and descriptions of this 'idol' differed across Europe. In one version it was "covered in old skin, with two carbunkles for eyes," in another it was made of gold and silver; one had three or four legs, while in another account the head had horns. These conflicting accounts heavily indicate that these confessions were the result of torture. This idol was allegedly named 'Baphomet', but it may be the case that this was a mistranslation of 'Mahomet', ie Muhammad. Either way, if the Templars did indeed worship such an idol, it seems unusual that their temples were not filled with clear symbols of this figure.
HOMOSEXUALITY	The charges the Templars faced were that "they told the brothers whom they received they could have carnal relations together... that they ought to do and submit to this mutually." As the Templars took vows of celibacy and were not permitted to wed, it was believed that they engaged in homosexual activity to satisfy their desires. Although few confessed, many testified that sexual activity was not prohibited. The fact that so many denied it under torture is an indication of just how shamefully sodomy was viewed, giving the Templars all the more reason to hide the truth.	This was the most common accusation used during this era to discredit or ruin anyone. Philip had already charged Pope Boniface VIII with very similar accusations, and it seemed to be his favourite tool to use against his enemies as it was difficult to disprove. However, despite the torture, only three Templars confessed to sodomy in the Paris trials. Although De Molay was quick to confess to denying Christ, he vehemently opposed this accusation, stating that the Templar rules clearly prohibit any such behaviour with harsh punishment, such as expulsion from the Order.


Templars would often advance ahead of the troops in key battles of the Crusades


According to legend, as he burned at the stake, Jacques de Molay cursed the king



Pilgrims risked being robbed and slaughtered on their journey to Jerusalem



The Templars were accused of worshipping a pagan idol called Baphomet

- insisting that the Templars were not only innocent but also at the sharp end of a cruel plot. The tide was beginning to turn in the Templars' favour, so Philip made a swift and brutal decision. On 12 May 1310, 54 Templars who had previously withdrawn their confessions were burned at the stake as relapsed heretics and the two Templar defenders disappeared from prison.

With nobody to defend them, the Templar case crumbled. Under extreme pressure from Philip and likely wishing to rid himself of the whole matter once and for all, Clement issued an edict that officially dissolved the Order. This didn't mean the brothers were guilty, but it was the end of the Knights Templar for good. Much to Philip's annoyance, a second papal bull was issued that transferred the Templars' wealth to the Hospitaller. Finally, the bull 'Considerantes Dudum' allowed each province to deal with the Templars residing there as they saw fit. The fate of the leaders, however, was in the hands of the church.

De Molay and three of his senior members languished in prison, awaiting news of their fates. Finally, on 18 March 1314, the leaders were led out to a platform in front of Notre Dame to hear their sentences. All four were old men; De Molay was, by now, at least 70, while the others ranged from 50-60. Due to their earlier confessions, they were found guilty of heresy and condemned to life imprisonment. Two of the men silently accepted their fate, but faced with living out the rest of his life starving in a dank, dark cell as the last leader of a humiliated and disgraced order, De Molay finally found his voice. To the shock of the crowd, and the horror of the cardinals, the grand master and his loyal master of Normandy, Geoffroi de Charney, loudly protested their innocence.

They denied their confessions, insisting their order was nothing but holy and pure. For seven years of imprisonment, De Molay had failed to defend his order, but now he was doing it - with his life.

This was completely unexpected, and left the cardinals confused about what to do. When the news reached Philip, he was furious. He ruled that as the Templars were now professing their innocence, they were guilty of being relapsed heretics, the punishment for which was death by fire. Before the end of the day, De Molay and De Charney were dead. Instead of living out his final days disgraced in a cell, De Molay's final moments of bravery led many to hail him as a martyr.

The remaining Templars were not released from their monastic vows and many were subjected to penances such as lengthy prison sentences. Others joined the Knights Hospitallers and some were sent to live out their remaining days in isolated monasteries. Even with these numbers accounted for, there are still question marks over what happened to the tens of thousands of brothers across Europe. The Order's archive was never found along with the majority of their treasures, leading many to believe that the Templars received some sort of warning, allowing many to escape prior to the initial arrests. Various conspiracy theories regarding the fate of the remaining Templars have been concocted, from the proposition that they escaped on a fleet of ships to western Scotland to them becoming Swiss freedom fighters. Although we do know the sad tale that ended the Order, the mystery of what became of the remaining Templars is likely to stay unsolved.

TEMPLAR MYSTERIES

French Revolution

When Louis XVI was executed by guillotine at the height of the French Revolution, according to some sources a man jumped up onto the platform and dipped his fingers in the blood. He cried out "Jacques de Molay, thus you are avenged!" Then the crowd cheered. The legend that the Templars would enact revenge upon the French monarchy who had damned them was a popular rumour at the time, so speculation that they played a key part in starting the revolution was rife. This legend works alongside the idea that the remaining Templars went underground to continue their work, so relies on quite a leap of faith. But nevertheless, Jacques de Molay did indeed have his revenge.

© Alamy, Corbis, Getty Images, Joe Cummings

Time Traveller's Handbook

BLACK DEATH

England 14th century

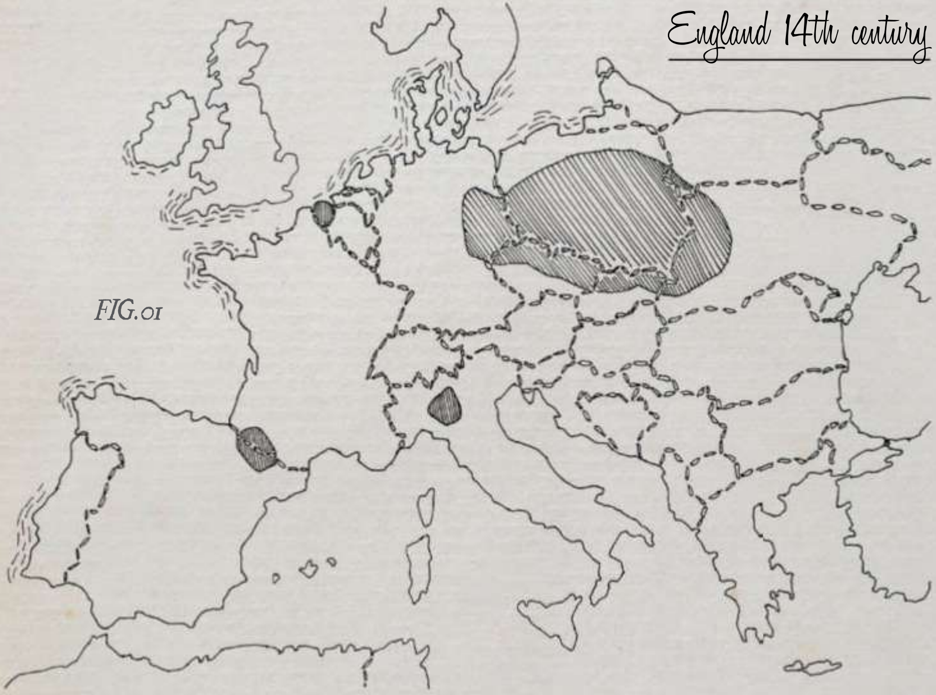


FIG.01

Originating in central Asia, the Black Death has travelled along the Silk Road and hit central Europe at rapid and unstoppable speed. By June 1348, it has reached England, which is in the process of evolving into a formidable power. However, the country is completely unprepared for the disease. Medical knowledge is minimal and rulers have no idea where the illness has come from or how it is spreading. In a time when religious fervour is rampant, people have looked to the heavens for an answer, and their faith in the church has been rocked after receiving none. With no way of fighting it, the plague has spread rapidly, and within a year has covered the country, wiping out half of the population.

FIG.02

WHERE TO STAY

There is no single safe place to stay to escape the disease. If just one person brings the plague to even the most remote of villages, it can devastate it in a matter of weeks. The geographical spread of the disease is fairly even all over England, but survivors are often those in higher society who are able to escape as soon as the plague hits. It's a good idea to avoid squalid and dirty places and stick to isolated rural manor houses. The plague will spread rapidly in large cities like London, and also places with continental links, such as East Anglia. It is advisable to find a way into places like Hartlebury Castle in Worcestershire. The estate only has a 19 per cent mortality rate, far lower than the average, and the castle is a heavily fortified manor house, perfect for keeping plague-ridden peasants away.

Dos & Don'ts

☑ **Keep yourself clean, healthy and fit.** The plague strikes those at their most frail – if you stay in good health, you're more likely to be spared.

☑ **Look out for symptoms.** Black spots on the skin, buboes in the groin, neck and armpit, a fever and vomiting blood are all telltale signs you have the plague.

☑ **Make sure you're ready to leave at a moment's notice.** The quicker you can escape when the plague hits, the better your chances of survival.

☑ **Keep your spirits up.** Plague-ridden Medieval Europe is one of the worst places to be in history, but those who survive will live well into their 70s and 80s.

☒ **Go near London for any reason.** It is a breeding ground for filth, disease and death. It's just not worth the risk.

☒ **Prescribe to any of the whacky cures or preventions offered by plague doctors.** None of them work.

☒ **Pay your respects to the dead.** Many bodies are left to rot in houses, and those that are disposed of are done so crudely.

☒ **Bother trying to escape to elsewhere in Europe.** Virtually the entire continent is ravaged, and some European countries, like France, Spain and Italy, are suffering worse than England.

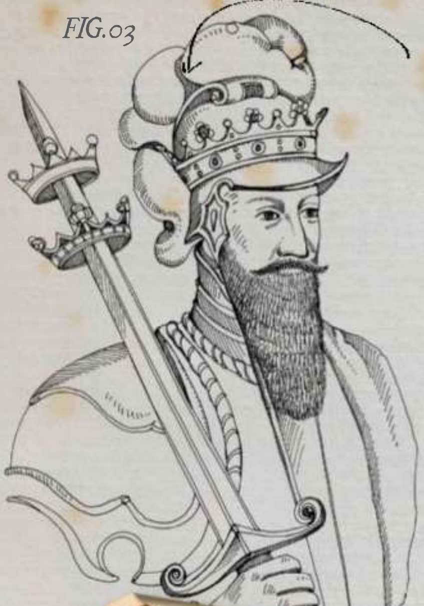


FIG.03

Did You Know?
The Black Death won't be a single outbreak. It will continue to strike Europe until the 18th century

WHO TO BEFRIEND

Nobody has the answer to rid England of the plague, so looking for a cure is hopeless. However, a particular class of people appear to be far less susceptible to it than others - the rich. Only one member of the royal family - Edward III's daughter, Joan - will be claimed by the plague, and she will be in France at the time. Befriending a king can be difficult, but not impossible. Your best option is to get in with members of the king's council, like chief justice William de Shareshull. Be careful though - being close to the king doesn't guarantee survival. When the plague reappears in 1361, many of Edward's trusted earls and captains will succumb to it.

Extra tip: In such a religious society, many people will rush to the clergy for advice. The monasteries will fill up with sick people and those who care for them will be ravaged by the disease. Because of their contact with the sick, the clergy will suffer horrific losses, and monasteries and convents will be deserted en masse. Although these members of the church may seem to offer comfort, you're best to stay away from them and avoid getting swept up in the religious fervour.

FIG.04

WHO TO AVOID

The main way to escape the plague is simply to avoid those who are afflicted with it. The sad but true reality is that these people are often very old, young or poor. Peasants have a tendency to huddle together in confined dirty spaces, causing the plague to spread rapidly among them. In fact, the plague will kill so many peasant serfs that there simply won't be enough of them left to work the land. Those few that do survive will be in a position to demand more for their labour, and this increased sense of importance will lead to the peasant revolt in 1381.

Helpful Skills

There isn't much you can do if you catch the plague, but these skills will certainly aid your survival in Medieval England

Farming

As a result of so many peasants dying, the fields have been left untilled and people face starvation. Being able to provide for yourself will ensure your belly stays full.

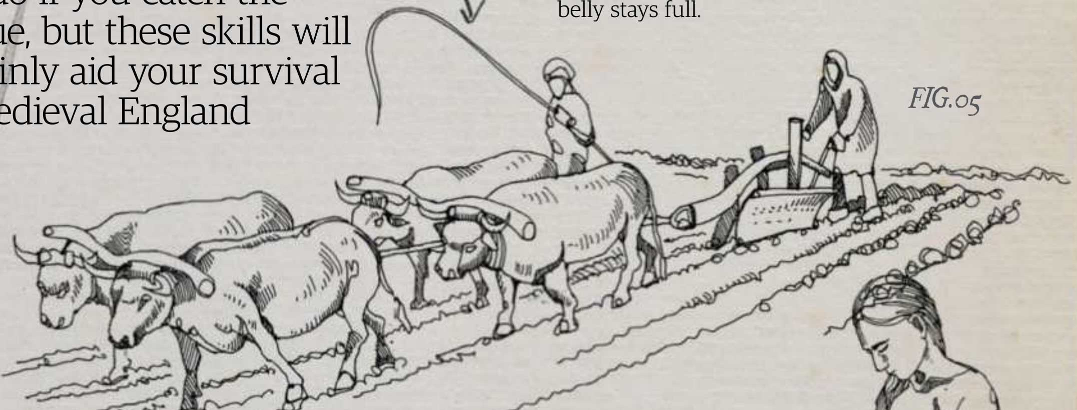


FIG.05

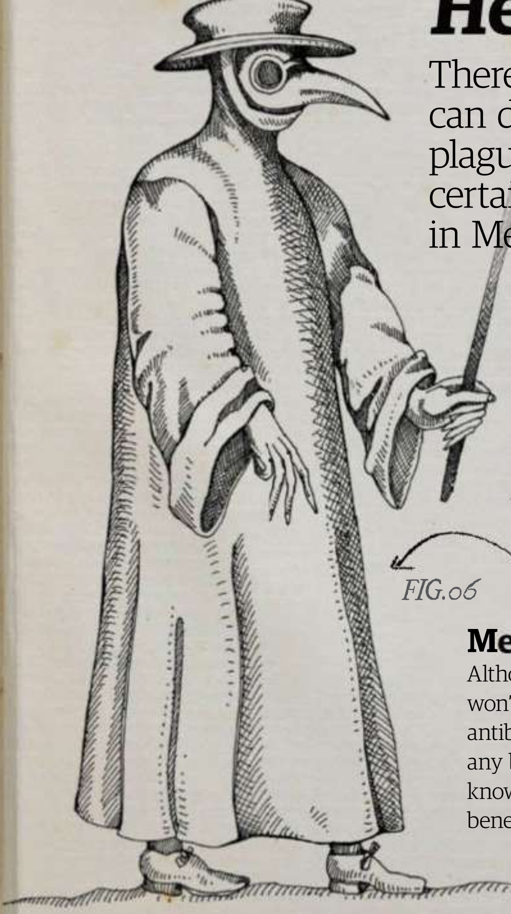


FIG.06

Medical

Although Medieval medicine won't allow you to develop antibiotics to fight the disease, any basic modern medical knowledge is sure to be of benefit to you and others.

Construction

The plague has claimed many talented craftsmen, and construction projects have been halted. Anyone with these skills is in high demand and assured a hefty salary.

FIG.07

What if…
Japan had not struck Pearl Harbor?

Written by Calum Waddell

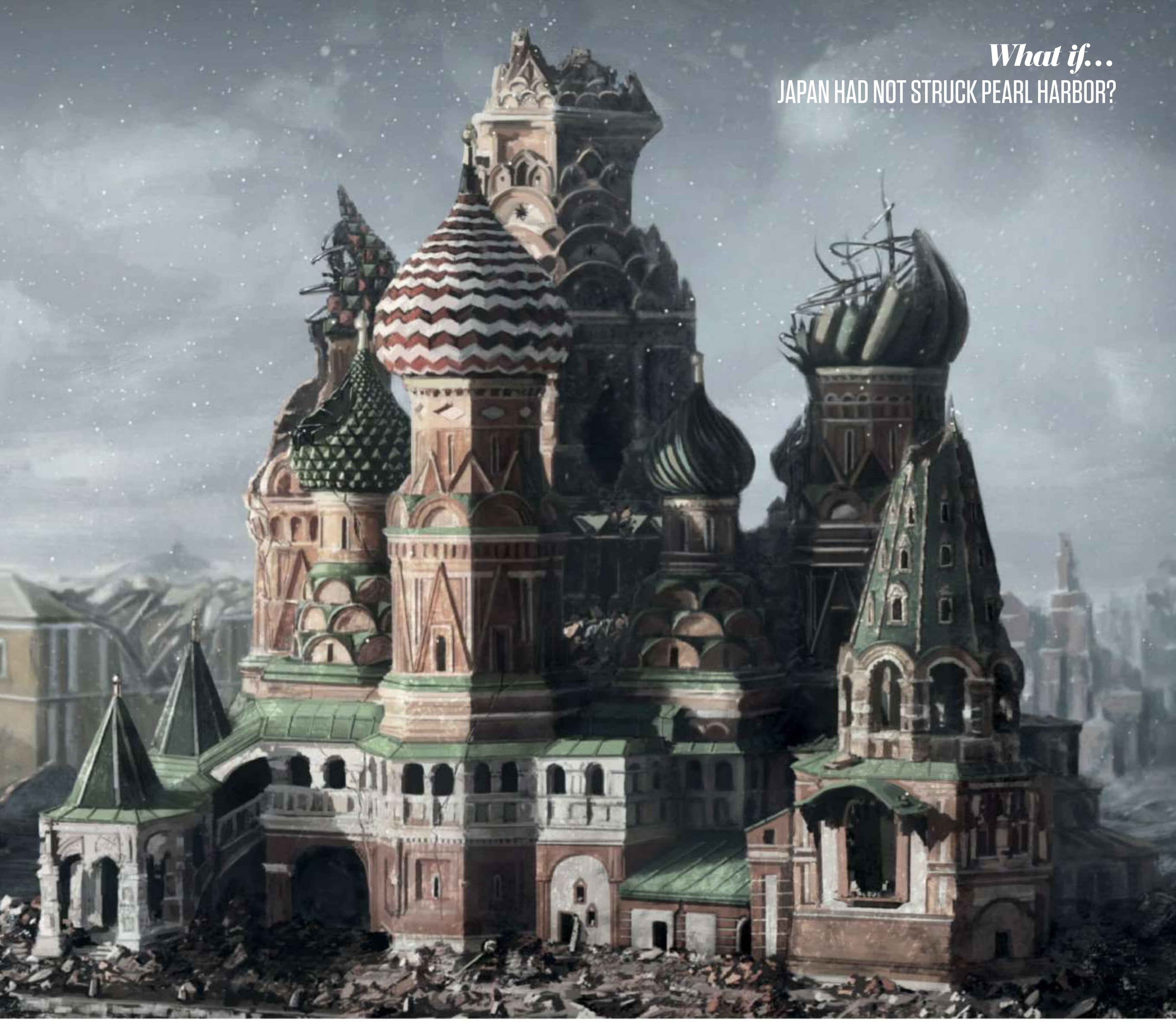
PROFESSOR ROBERT CRIBB

Professor Cribb is a lecturer at ANU College of Asia and the Pacific in Canberra. His research interests have covered the changing face of Asia in the wake of World War II, in particular Indonesia and its war of independence with the Dutch after the fall of Japanese rule. The academic's current research projects include the origins of massacre in Indonesia, 'Puppet states revisited: Empire and Sovereign Subordination in Modern Asia' (with Li Narangoa), and 'The Trial and Release of Japanese War Criminals, 1945-58' (with Sandra Wilson, Beatrice Trefalt and Dean Aszkielowicz).

What would have happened if Japan had not struck Pearl Harbor?

History would have turned out very differently. For a start, it would mean Japan was not going to expand its empire into Southeast Asia – because that is what provoked Pearl Harbor. Instead, they would have been concentrating their war efforts solely in China, which was a conflict that began in 1937. Now, China proved to be more than Japan could chew in diplomatic and military terms. Plus, the USA had its own interests in China and that was what, ultimately, set them to war with Japan. The USA had imposed a trade and financial embargo against Japan. As a result, Japanese financial assets in the USA had been frozen and they did not have the means to buy anything from abroad. So to avoid Pearl Harbor, Japan would need to do something to accede to American demands – including pulling out from China. My guess is that the Chinese nationalist government, under Chiang Kai-shek, would have come to terms with Hideki Tojo's government in Tokyo to beat the communists. History would still need to be quite different – for instance, the Japanese would have had to maintain more control over the troops in Nanjing, and not let them massacre an entire city of people, but if things had been less brutal, we can imagine a possible peace treaty between the two countries. Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist government deeply feared Mao and so did the Japanese. So you would not have had Mao – and China would be totally changed. I think Japan would also have demanded access to Chinese markets. It would be a much more influential and powerful country after the end of the war. And, of course, you would not have had the atomic bomb.

Do you think the USA would have eventually dropped an atomic bomb somewhere anyway? At the time, Eisenhower was eager to test it out. Churchill, let us not forget, was considering battling Stalin immediately after the Nazis surrendered. Perhaps Eisenhower would have used it against Stalin after the formation of the Soviet bloc in the wake of the fall of Berlin?

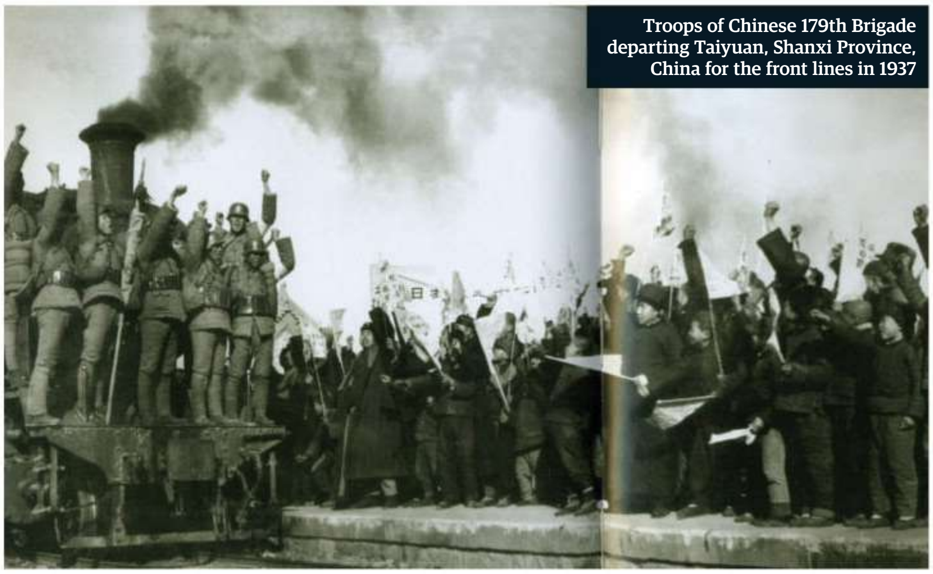


If Japan had not struck Pearl Harbor, the USA may have dropped an atomic bomb on Moscow instead

I don't know if I can make a reliable judgement on that but you are correct – the Americans were thirsting to try the bomb out in a real situation and the idea that they could do it as a pre-emptive strike against the Soviet Union is certainly plausible. Japan would not be the Japan that has the resentment it has now – as the sole country to have been subjected to atomic war, but I suspect it would probably have realised that its economy could win them peace and influence rather than the use of empire and force. I do believe democracy would have won in the end.

At the time, Japan had also conquered Taiwan and Korea. Of course, Chiang Kai-shek fled from China to establish a modern Taiwan that exists, to this day, in a state of uncertainty as a broadly unrecognised 'nation' while Korea was thrust into war. If Pearl Harbor had not happened, how would this have changed?
Taiwan and Korea would eventually have become independent but under tight Japanese control. As with all empires, the Japanese one would crumble, but I suspect Taiwan and Korea would have become de facto puppet states – possibly even today. Of course, there would have been no Korean War and no split between the North and the South. And modern Taiwan would not be recognised as a rogue Chinese province by Beijing.

Hypothetically, could Japan have found a way to expand its empire into Southeast Asia without attacking Pearl Harbor?
Japan would have been very vulnerable in the rest of Southeast Asia if it had not conquered the Philippines – and that country was an American protectorate at the time so they had to hit the USA. Burma was also attractive because it allowed Japan to cut off supplies to the Chinese from the UK. But if you take on Burma you are taking on the British and that means you needed to take on Malaysia and Singapore as well. Japan's strategy had to be all or nothing – they had to take all of Southeast Asia, except Thailand, who were a close



Troops of Chinese 179th Brigade departing Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China for the front lines in 1937

Japanese soldiers crossing the border from China into the British colony of Hong Kong in 1941

CAUTION
NARROW BRIDGE

> "For Japan, Pearl Harbor was really the sideshow - they were trying to get rid of the US fleet of ships"

ally because there was nothing strategically useful about them. However, French Indochina and Dutch Indonesia were definitely going to be invaded. For Japan, Pearl Harbor was really the sideshow - they were trying to get rid of the US fleet of ships and attempting to stop supplies to the British. It was not about taking Hawaii. Their interest was in expanding to Southeast Asia and removing the Western powers.

Let's try another hypothetical situation - Japan decides not to attack the Philippines but withdraws from China. Might the USA have come to terms with loosening their trade embargo? And might Japan have retained its empire in Southeast Asia?

I think this is very unlikely. The Philippines is in the middle of the South China Sea and it was able to block Japanese supply routes so it really had to fall. But let's imagine a situation where Japan is just battling against the European colonial powers - it wants them out of there and Tokyo wants to run things. The British were not strong at the time and they did not fight a strong war in Burma. In the end they were only able to battle the Japanese because of help from the Americans. The French, certainly, would not have been able to fight back until 1945, so Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos would have remained Japanese. In Indonesia, the Japanese invasion was transformative because it broke down Dutch power. It also increased Indonesian confidence and the movement for independence, which would have happened but they would have been fighting the Japanese. In the end, if this had transpired - and we take out the Philippines and Pearl Harbor - you have another very different history. The

How would it be different?

Real timeline

1895

Japan Invades Taiwan
Believe it or not but the road to Pearl Harbor begins here. The East Asian island is invaded by the Japanese, whose empire begins. **29 May – 21 October 1895**

Japan creates the puppet state of Manchukuo
After the 1931 invasion of Manchuria, and believing that all of Asia should be unified under the rule of Emperor Hirohito, Japan creates a new state, Manchukuo, located in inner (Chinese) Mongolia. **15 September 1932**

The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War
Although tensions between the two countries had been high after the invasion of Manchuria and creation of Manchukuo, it is the increasing number of Japanese soldiers deployed to the mainland that finally breaks Chinese patience. When a Japanese private fails to return to his post, his squad demand to enter the walled town of Wanping. When the Chinese refuse, the Japanese respond with force. What may have been a simple disagreement was the spark that lit a brutal eight-year war. **7 July 1937**

Real timeline

Pearl Harbor is struck
A surprise attack on the naval base in Hawaii, an attempt to cripple the US Navy and halt supplies, gives the White House full public support to enter World War II – in Asia and Europe. **7 December 1941**

Alternative timeline

The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War
Japan's most challenging battlefront since its annexation of Taiwan and Korea many decades prior begins. However, the army – despite its reputation for brutality – attempts to win over hearts and minds. Nanjing is treated especially carefully. **7 July 1937**

Vietnam War, for instance, does not take place. The Viet Minh would have fought the Japanese and, I suspect, have won. The Japanese were not good with insurgencies. They tended to react brutally, which alienated the populations they were trying to rule – again, look at China. So I think Japan would have handed over independence in these areas, but they would have given the power to people they saw as safe. In turn the local revolutionary movements probably would have overthrown them anyway, such as Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, and the Western colonial powers would not have returned. Malaysia, I suspect, would have fallen to the communists without the British back in power.

Would the USA have become involved in the war without Pearl Harbor?
Yes, I think they would have. Roosevelt saw the Nazis as evil and he did want to get involved – but it was winning over the American public that was his problem. I think he would eventually have found a way to justify fighting in Europe. I think it is possible that the USA would not have become involved in Asia, which means – as we just touched upon – you would not have the 20th century as it currently existed, right down to Pol Pot in Cambodia.

Stalin had a non-aggression pact with the Japanese. But on 9 August 1945, he also declared war on the territory. Was this too little too late? How could the Russians have influenced the outcome of all this?
It is interesting because, until Pearl Harbor, the Japanese army felt their next war was going to be with the Soviet Union. They fought them on the borders of Manchukuo and they were chastened by that experience. The outbreak of war with China was in many ways not what the Japanese expected. I think they were anticipating that Stalin would break that pact at some point.

Finally, can you think of any way that the USA and Japan might not have gone to war with each other?
I think we can imagine a possible circumstance where Japan concentrates its troops in China, and sets up puppet administrations that actually function. The USA, at the time, wanted free trade in Asia, and Japan was looking to create closed areas of financial interest. So let's imagine that Japan did just enough in China for the USA that the White House relaxed its trade ban. In theory, that could have stopped Pearl Harbor. But the main thing that would have stopped the attack on Pearl Harbor is Germany. At the time of the attack, Germany looked as if it was winning in Europe. Japan felt it was going to be on the winning side of the war and it was part of this all-conquering fascist Axis. Six months later, though, Germany was in retreat. If that had happened I don't think Japan would have launched an attack on Pearl Harbor.

The USS Arizona burning after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

Have your say

Do you agree with our expert's view?

/AllAboutHistory

@AboutHistoryMag

Invasion of the Philippines
With their sights on the oil-rich Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), the Japanese attack and conquer the American protectorate of the Philippines. Manila becomes one of the biggest victims of the whole of World War II. **8 December 1941**

Fall of Hong Kong
The British colony of Hong Kong surrenders to Japan. Churchill considers it a disaster as this marks the very first British territory to surrender to fascism. Burma (now Myanmar), British Borneo, Malaysia and Singapore would soon follow. **25 December 1941**

Dropping of atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki
Eager to test out the power of nuclear warfare, President Eisenhower makes the controversial decision to engulf two of Japan's major cities in a mushroom cloud of death and radiation. The cost to civilian lives remains controversial. **6 August and 9 August 1945**

Tokyo surrenders and retreats from its colonies
The war in Asia comes to a conclusion. Japan retreats from all of its territories, but fighting between the Western powers and their 'liberated' populations continues for years, and in some cases decades. **2 September 1945**

The USA threatens to freeze Japanese assets
The USA requests that Japan withdraw from China or else all assets will be frozen. Japan begins talks with the White House about a resolution regarding China. **26 July 1941**

Japan removes itself from Hitler's sphere of influence
With rumours that Stalin is prepared to tear up his non-aggression pact with Tokyo, Japan proclaims it is no longer aligned with fascism. **20 August 1941**

Talks with Chiang Kai-shek
Hideki Tojo's government speaks to Chiang Kai-shek about joining forces against the communist army of Mao. Once the communists fall, Japan agrees to leave China. **28 December 1941**

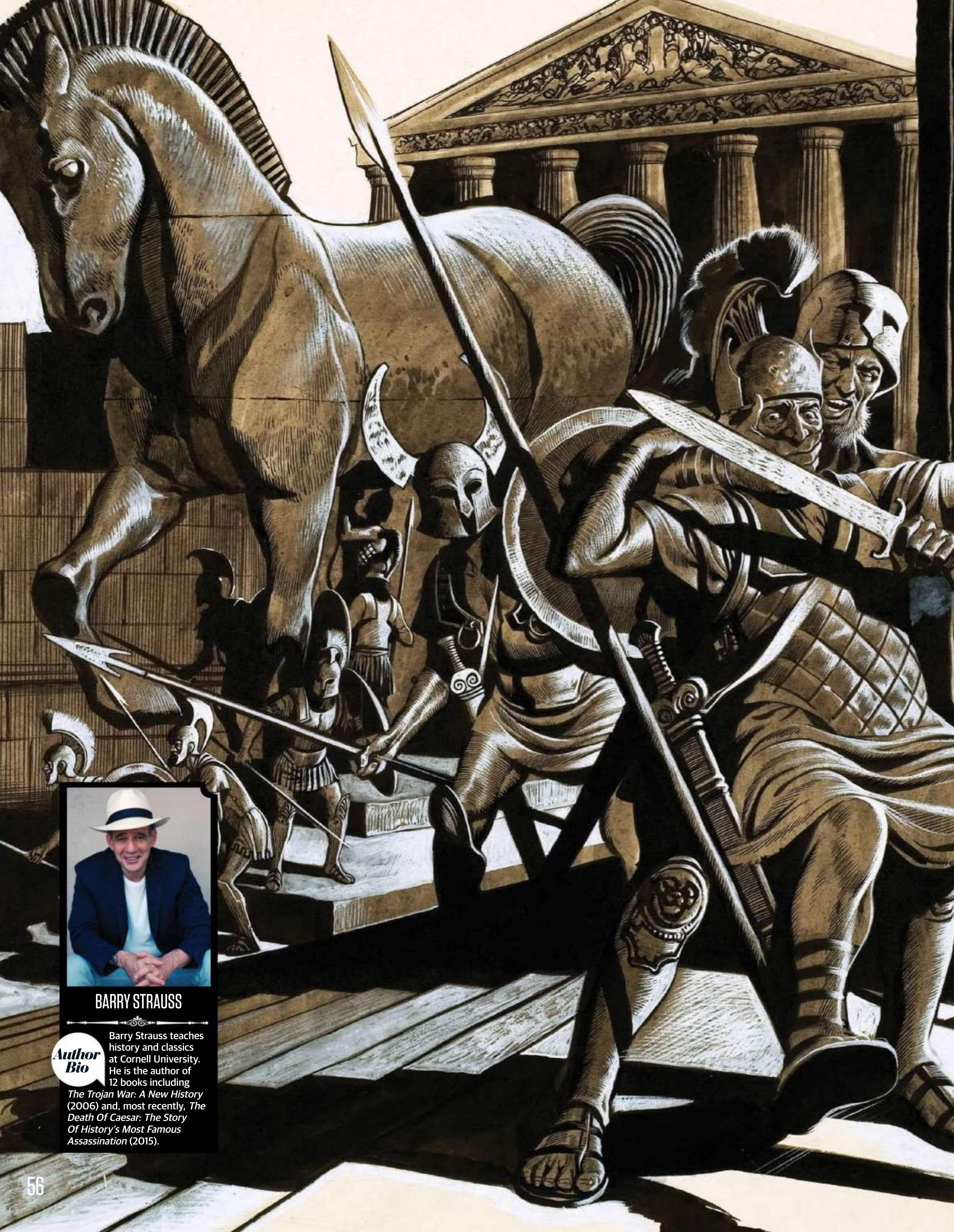
Defeat of the Chinese communists
One of the bloodiest struggles of the war comes to a close. Japan wins cautious plaudits for assisting Chiang Kai-shek in his vision for a unified, Western-friendly China. **1 March 1944**

Stalin becomes involved in the war in Asia
Aghast at Japan's aggression towards the Chinese communists, Stalin orders the Red Army to strike Taiwan and Korea, hoping to gain a foothold in the continent. **31 May 1945**

Eisenhower drops a nuclear bomb on Moscow
With Stalin's forces brutally occupying Taiwan and Korea, the president's flirtation with nuclear weaponry becomes a reality. Moscow surrenders all territories. **6 August 1945**

'Comrade Godzilla'
Inspired by the bombing of Moscow, the creation of 'Comrade Godzilla' – a mutated red lizard that trashes the Russian capital – thrills viewers all across the world. **9 June 1955**

© Ian Hinley



BARRY STRAUSS

Author Bio Barry Strauss teaches history and classics at Cornell University. He is the author of 12 books including *The Trojan War: A New History* (2006) and, most recently, *The Death Of Caesar: The Story Of History's Most Famous Assassination* (2015).

THE TRUTH BEHIND THE TROJAN WAR

Thanks to new excavations and progress in the study of ancient texts, scholars are more convinced than ever that there is a kernel of truth in the myth

Written by Barry Strauss

The Greeks and Romans often retold the story of the Trojan War, but the earliest and most prestigious version is Homer's. He was a Greek-speaking poet who probably lived in about 700 BCE in what is now western Turkey and composed two epic poems, stories of heroes long gone by. They are the *Iliad* or *Story of Ilion* (that is, Troy) and the *Odyssey* or *Story of Odysseus*. Their focus, the Trojan War, took place about 500 years earlier.

Homer enjoyed a long tradition of oral poetry and even perhaps written sources going back to the era of the Trojan War, and he could visit sites and monuments beginning with the ruins of Troy. His poems combine fact and myth.

According to myth, the Trojan War was a great conflict lasting ten years and pitting all Greece against the Trojans and their allies. Heroic champions fought on both sides. Even Amazons and Ethiopians got involved before the war was done. The Olympian gods themselves played a major role.

The cause of the war was a woman: Helen, the beautiful queen of Sparta, known in English as Helen of Troy. Prince Paris (also known as Alexander) of Troy seduced Helen while visiting Sparta. The two fled to Troy, taking with them much of Sparta's treasury. Supported by the other Greek kings, Helen's husband, King Menelaus, and his brother, King Agamemnon of Mycenae, put together an armed Greek coalition to sail to Troy with an ultimatum.

The Greeks landed at Troy and demanded the return of Helen and the treasure. The Trojans refused, and so the war came. For nine years the Greeks ravaged and looted the Trojan countryside and surrounding islands, but they made no progress against the city of Troy, an impregnable fortress.

Then, the Greek army nearly fell apart. A deadly epidemic was followed by a mutiny on the part of Greece's greatest warrior, Achilles. The issue, once again, was a woman: this time, the beautiful Briseis, a prize of war unjustly grabbed from Achilles by Agamemnon. Achilles withdrew himself and his men from fighting. The Trojans, led by their hero Hector, nearly destroyed the Greeks, but after they killed Achilles' friend and lieutenant Patroclus, Achilles returned to battle. He killed Hector and saved the Greek army.

But the war dragged on - most of the details come from other epic poems besides Homer's, now largely lost. Achilles himself is killed. Finally, the Greek hero Odysseus leads the Greeks to victory at Troy by thinking up the brilliant trick of smuggling Greek warriors into Troy in the Trojan Horse, an operation that he also led. Troy was sacked, and of the major Trojan heroes, only Aeneas survived. The Romans later claimed that Aeneas and a group of Trojan refugees crossed the Mediterranean to Italy and founded what eventually became Rome.

But how much of the *Iliad* stems from truth? Is it all just myth, passed down from generation to generation, or is there a more historical basis to the Trojan War? Thanks to new findings, we can finally begin to piece together the mystery.

MYCENAEAN GREECE

A thousand years before the Parthenon, a remarkable civilisation thrived in Greece and engaged with rivals across the Aegean Sea

Between 1450 and 1180 BCE, Greece was dominated by a series of warrior kingdoms, of which the most important were Mycenae, Thebes, Tiryns and Pylos. We call their civilisation Mycenaean. The inhabitants spoke Greek, as shown by thousands of surviving texts written in a syllabic script called Linear B, a predecessor to the later Greek alphabet. They worshipped the same pagan gods that feature in the *Iliad*.

Mycenaean kings lived in palaces decorated with masterworks of art. Elite women were elegant and well dressed. Palace officials supervised the economic life of the kingdom and collected taxes and tribute. Their engineers built roads, bridges, fortifications, drainage works and large vaulted tombs. The city of Mycenae itself was eventually walled and entered via the Lion Gate that still impresses visitors today.

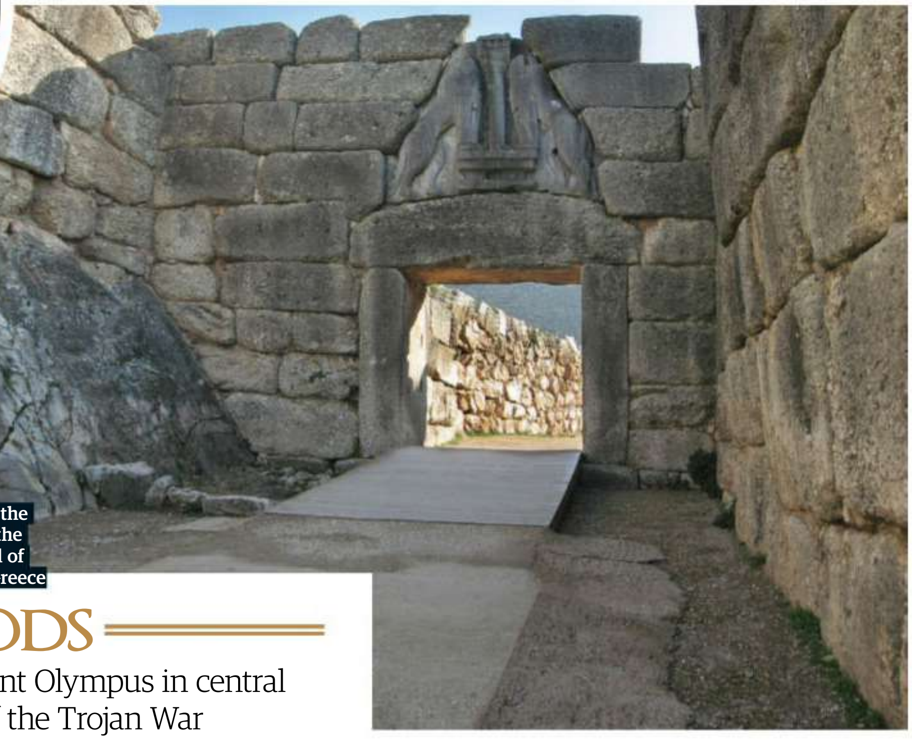
In the 15th century BCE, the Mycenaeans conquered Crete, the southwestern Aegean islands and the city of Miletus on Turkey's Aegean coast. Over the next several centuries, they engaged in war, diplomacy, commerce and dynastic intermarriage with the kingdoms of the eastern Mediterranean. They advanced eastward into Lycia (southwestern Turkey) and Cyprus, provoked revolts in western Anatolia and pushed into the islands of the northeastern Aegean.

There were various kingdoms in Western Turkey in the Late Bronze Age, but by far the

Mycenaean armour made of bronze plates

Mycenaean Greece

(1400-1100 BCE)



The Lion Gate was the main entrance of the Bronze-Age citadel of Mycenae, southern Greece

THE GREEK GODS

The Olympians, the gods thought to inhabit Mount Olympus in central Greece, figure prominently in the myths of the Trojan War

Zeus

King of the gods

Claimed to be neutral in the Trojan War, but really favoured the victory of the Trojans.

Hera

Queen of the gods

Zeus's wife, she constantly punished his lovers for his infidelity, while she remained pure.

Poseidon

God of the sea

Easily angered, he lost patronage of Athens to Athena, so sent a monster to attack it.

Hades

God of the Underworld

Lived in the Underworld. Although not evil, he didn't let the dead escape justice.

Ares

God of war

Worshipped for war, but was sometimes considered too bloodthirsty and extreme.

Aphrodite

Goddess of love and beauty

Patron of Troy and in particular of Prince Paris, and Aeneas – her son by the mortal Anchises.

Apollo

God of music, art, truth, and prophecy

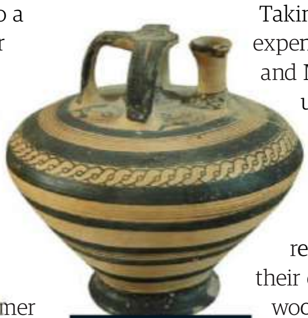
The twin of Artemis, he was associated with the arts, knowledge, and the oracle of prophecy.

most important was what Hittite sources call Wilusa. The subject of international conflict and civil war, Wilusa is accepted by many scholars as the place the Greeks called first Wilion and then Ilion – Troy. The Hittite texts also refer to a great kingdom across the sea known as Ahhiyawa, which most scholars equate with the Achaeans, the Mycenaean Greeks. The 'Ahhiyawa Letter' records correspondence between a Mycenaean king and the Hittite king in about 1250 BCE.

Troy was a great city for 2000 years, from about 3000 to 950 BCE. After being abandoned, Troy was resettled by Greek colonists in about 750 BCE and remained a small Greek city throughout antiquity, including the Roman period, and into the Byzantine era before it was abandoned. In the Late Bronze Age, Troy was wealthy and powerful. It was the largest city around the Aegean Sea, a major regional centre – if not nearly as large as the great cities of central Anatolia, the Levant, or Mesopotamia. Late-Bronze-Age Troy controlled important harbours and protected itself with a huge complex of walls, ditches and wooden palisades. If any period of Troy corresponds to the great city of the Trojan War, this was it.

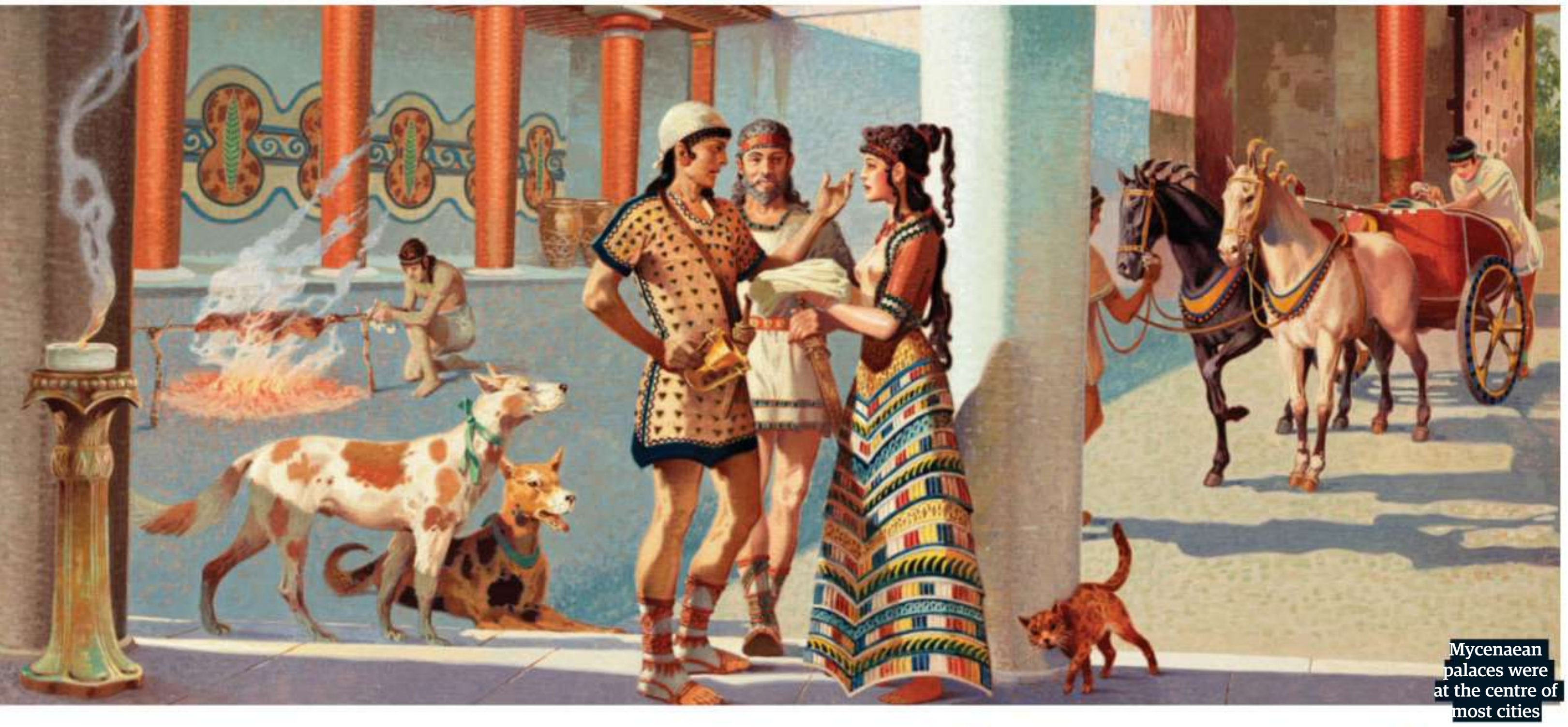
Today we consider war the result of impersonal forces, be they economic, political or cultural. Late-Bronze-Age culture did the opposite and tended to think in personal terms. War resulted from vendettas, insults and marriage disputes. The Amarna Letters – a 1300s BCE cache of diplomatic correspondence between Egypt, Canaan and the Hittite kingdom – offer many examples, from wars over slights to a man's father to a punitive raid after a prince was killed en route to his marriage to a foreign princess. When Homer attributed the Trojan War to a quarrel over the seduction of a queen, he was true to the Bronze Age.

This is not to say that Helen really existed: we have no proof of that. But some of the names in Homer and Greek myth are found in Linear B or Hittite texts. For instance, the name Achilles appears in Linear B. The Hittite texts refer to Attarrisiya from Ahhiyawa, perhaps the Greek Atreus (the name of Agamemnon's father), and Tawagalawa, a brother of the king of Ahhiyawa. Today, many scholars would equate Tawagalawa with Eteocles in Greek myth, a king of the Greek city of Thebes. In Homer, one of the great princes of Troy is known both as Paris and Alexander. Hittite sources refer to a Trojan king named Alaksandu and also to the name Pari-zitis.



A Mycenaean stirrup vase from the 14th century BCE

Taking a city by storm or siege was very expensive. It's not surprising that Hittite and Mesopotamian texts refer to tricks used to capture an enemy city, such as pretending to withdraw an army only to sweep back in on a foe that had let down its guard. There is no evidence that the Trojan Horse was real – that the Greeks really feigned their departure from Troy and left a wooden horse behind to get the Trojans to open their gates, but such a trick fits the spirit of Bronze-Age warfare.



Mycenaean palaces were at the centre of most cities

Artemis
Goddess of the hunt and childbirth
The twin of Apollo, she was a sworn virgin and protected young women's virtue.

Hephaestus
God of the forge and craftsmanship
Though crippled, he forged the gods' weapons. Wed to Aphrodite, their relationship was unhappy.

Athena
Goddess of wisdom
Patron of the Greeks and especially of Achilles and Diomedes, she rejected an appeal from the Trojans.

Hermes
God of travel and liars, messenger of the gods
Patron of the Greeks, although he was said to have helped Trojan King Priam on one occasion.

Demeter
Goddess of agriculture
Hades took her daughter, Persephone, as wife for winter, during which Demeter refused to produce food.

Dionysus
God of wine, liberation, and theatre
A god whose status as an Olympian was in question with Hestia's. He loved festivities.

Hestia
Goddess of the hearth
One of Cronus's daughters, she is sometimes replaced by Dionysus as one of the Twelve Olympians.

The Search For Troy

Archeologists have scoured Anatolia in the hunt for the mythical city. After years of excavation and speculation, it may have been found

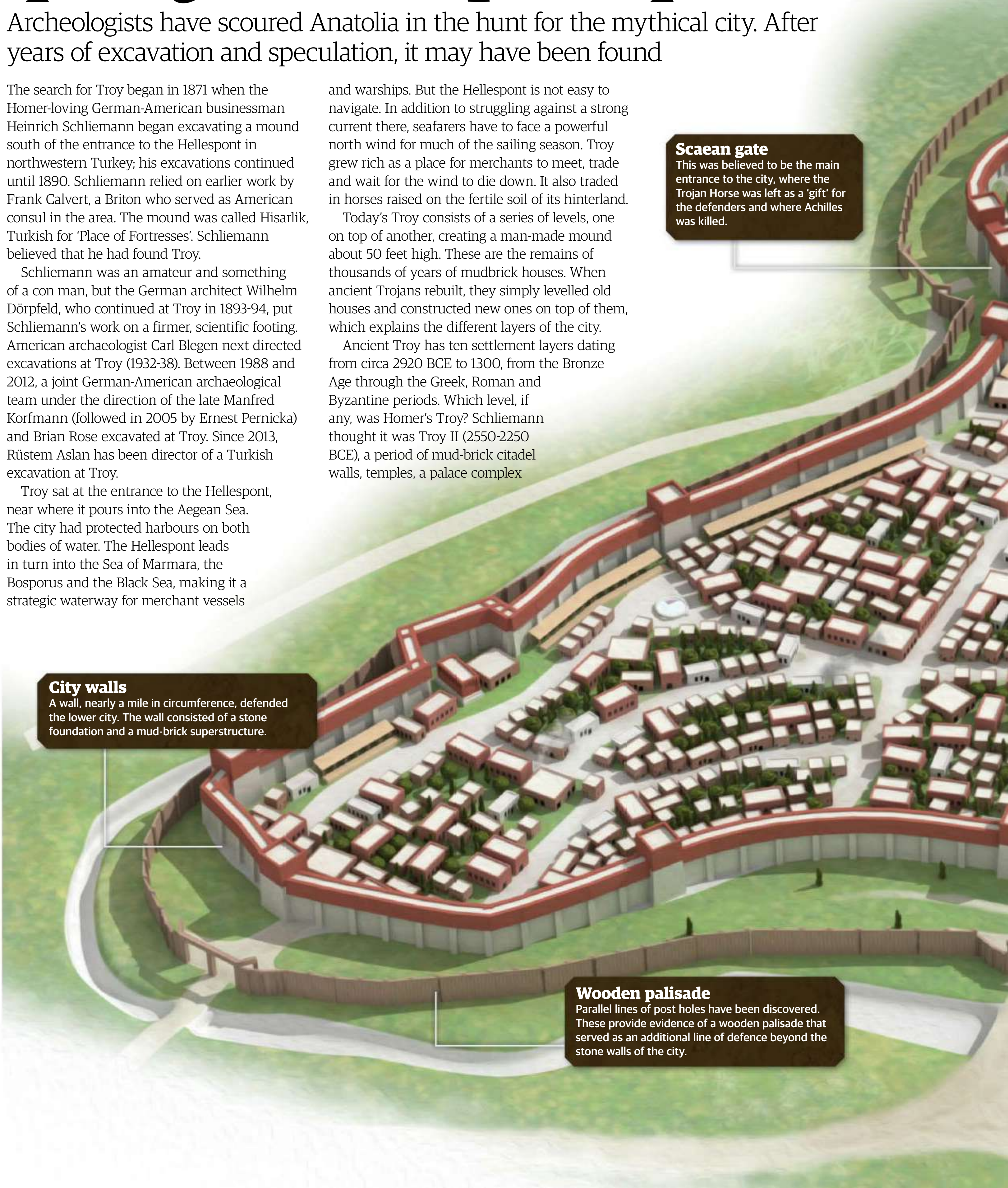
The search for Troy began in 1871 when the Homer-loving German-American businessman Heinrich Schliemann began excavating a mound south of the entrance to the Hellespont in northwestern Turkey; his excavations continued until 1890. Schliemann relied on earlier work by Frank Calvert, a Briton who served as American consul in the area. The mound was called Hisarlik, Turkish for 'Place of Fortresses'. Schliemann believed that he had found Troy.

Schliemann was an amateur and something of a con man, but the German architect Wilhelm Dörpfeld, who continued at Troy in 1893-94, put Schliemann's work on a firmer, scientific footing. American archaeologist Carl Blegen next directed excavations at Troy (1932-38). Between 1988 and 2012, a joint German-American archaeological team under the direction of the late Manfred Korfmann (followed in 2005 by Ernest Pernicka) and Brian Rose excavated at Troy. Since 2013, Rüstem Aslan has been director of a Turkish excavation at Troy.

Troy sat at the entrance to the Hellespont, near where it pours into the Aegean Sea. The city had protected harbours on both bodies of water. The Hellespont leads in turn into the Sea of Marmara, the Bosporus and the Black Sea, making it a strategic waterway for merchant vessels and warships. But the Hellespont is not easy to navigate. In addition to struggling against a strong current there, seafarers have to face a powerful north wind for much of the sailing season. Troy grew rich as a place for merchants to meet, trade and wait for the wind to die down. It also traded in horses raised on the fertile soil of its hinterland.

Today's Troy consists of a series of levels, one on top of another, creating a man-made mound about 50 feet high. These are the remains of thousands of years of mudbrick houses. When ancient Trojans rebuilt, they simply levelled old houses and constructed new ones on top of them, which explains the different layers of the city.

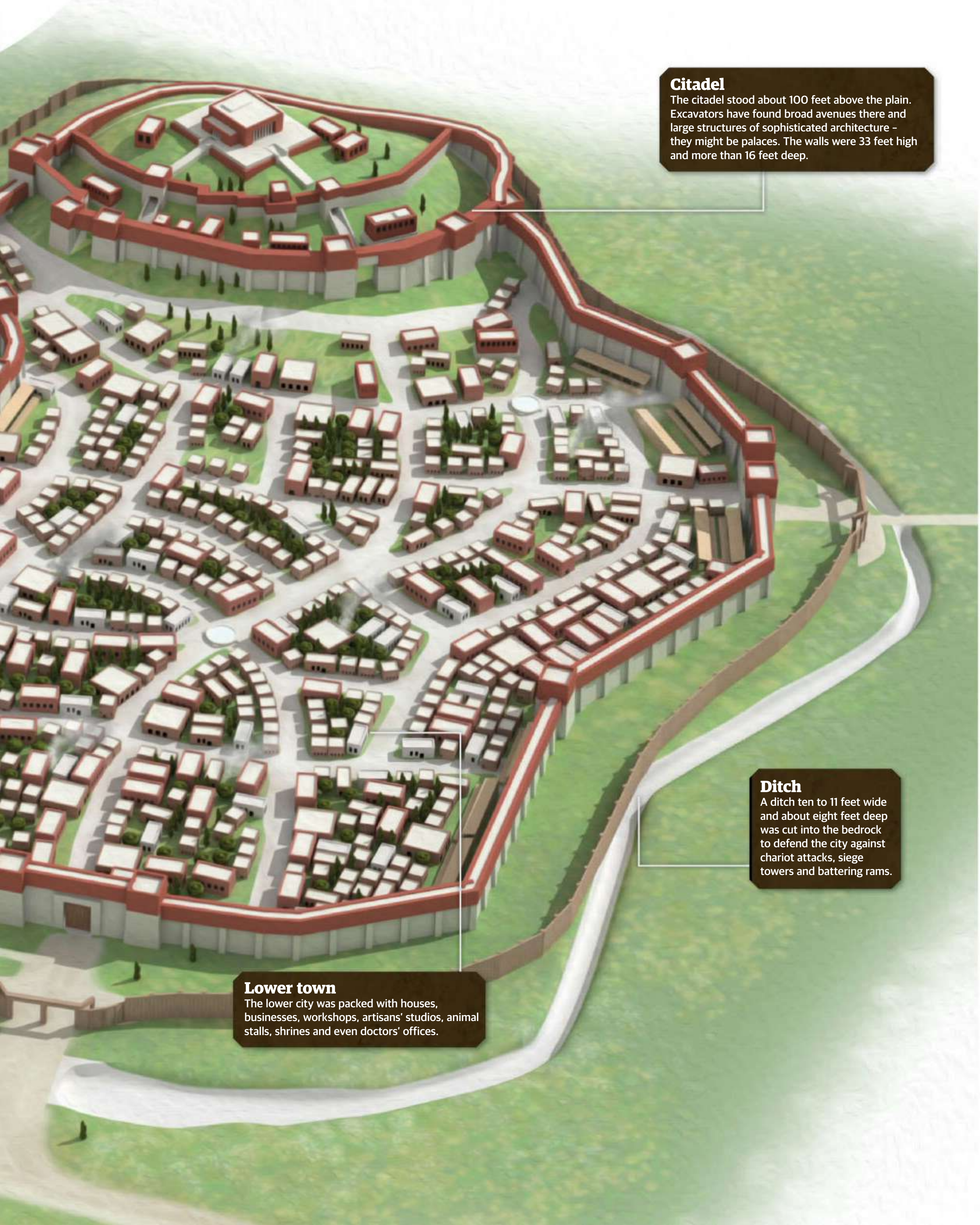
Ancient Troy has ten settlement layers dating from circa 2920 BCE to 1300, from the Bronze Age through the Greek, Roman and Byzantine periods. Which level, if any, was Homer's Troy? Schliemann thought it was Troy II (2550-2250 BCE), a period of mud-brick citadel walls, temples, a palace complex



Scaean gate
This was believed to be the main entrance to the city, where the Trojan Horse was left as a 'gift' for the defenders and where Achilles was killed.

City walls
A wall, nearly a mile in circumference, defended the lower city. The wall consisted of a stone foundation and a mud-brick superstructure.

Wooden palisade
Parallel lines of post holes have been discovered. These provide evidence of a wooden palisade that served as an additional line of defence beyond the stone walls of the city.



Citadel

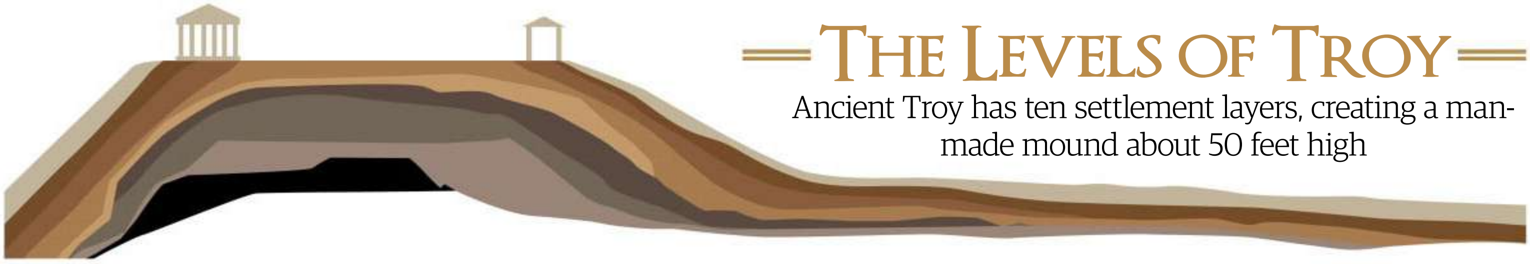
The citadel stood about 100 feet above the plain. Excavators have found broad avenues there and large structures of sophisticated architecture – they might be palaces. The walls were 33 feet high and more than 16 feet deep.

Ditch

A ditch ten to 11 feet wide and about eight feet deep was cut into the bedrock to defend the city against chariot attacks, siege towers and battering rams.

Lower town

The lower city was packed with houses, businesses, workshops, artisans' studios, animal stalls, shrines and even doctors' offices.

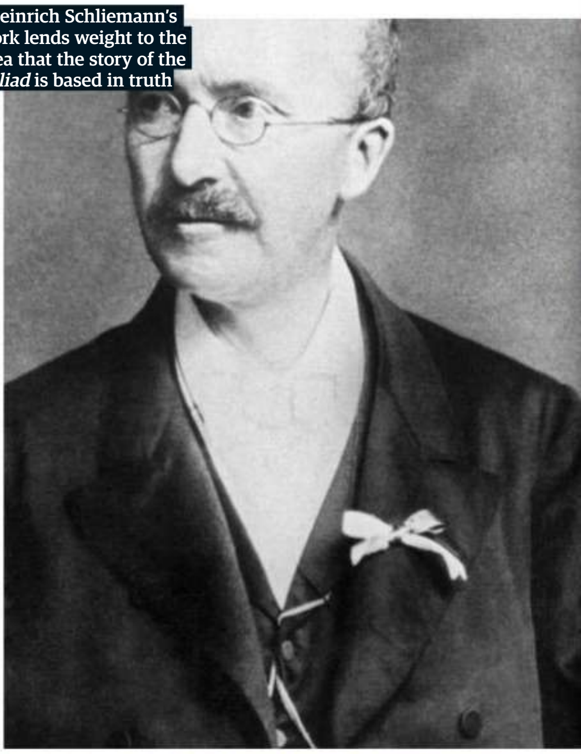


The Levels of Troy

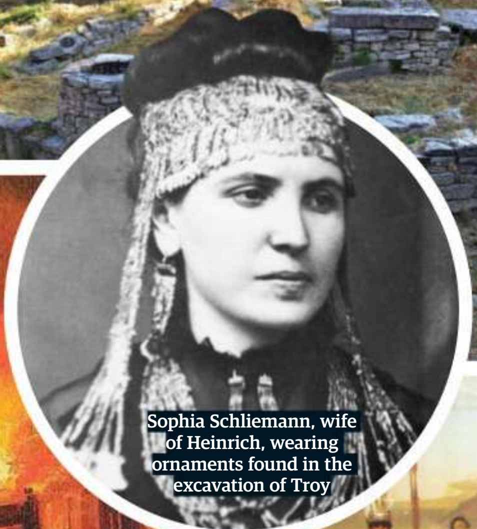
Ancient Troy has ten settlement layers, creating a man-made mound about 50 feet high

Level	Date	Description
LEVEL I	2920-2350 BCE	The earliest settlement, small but wealthy, concentrated on the citadel, fortified with gates. **Cause of destruction: rebuilding**
LEVEL II	2550-2250 BCE	The so-called 'Burnt City', rebuilt the earlier level on a larger scale with an impressive citadel wall. 'Treasures of Priam' found. **Cause of destruction: fire**
LEVEL III	2250-2200 BCE	A smaller-scale version of Level II with cultural continuity. **Cause of destruction: fire**
LEVEL IV/V	2200-1740 BCE	Anatolian-Trojan Culture introduced. Citadel expanded, economy shifts to hunting, more connections with central Turkey. **Cause of destruction: fire**
LEVEL VI	1740-1180 BCE	Golden Age of Troy; the city reached its maximum prosperity and extent. It was probably Homer's Troy. **Cause of destruction: fire, probably war**
LEVEL VII-VIIB3	1180-950 BCE	Early-Iron-Age Troy was rebuilt on a smaller scale, mainly in the upper city, with influence from the Balkans. **Cause of destruction: abandonment**
LEVEL VIII	700-85 BCE	Greek city of Ilion. Refounded by Greeks after being abandoned for 250 years. Ilion was sacked by Romans. **Cause of destruction: Roman conquest**
LEVEL IX	85 BCE-500 CE	Roman city of Ilium. Boosted under Emperors Augustus and Hadrian, who saw Troy as the ancestral city of Rome. **Cause of destruction: earthquakes**
LEVEL X	1100-1300	Byzantine Ilion A small community. **Cause of destruction: Ottoman conquest**

The archeological site of the ancient city of Troy

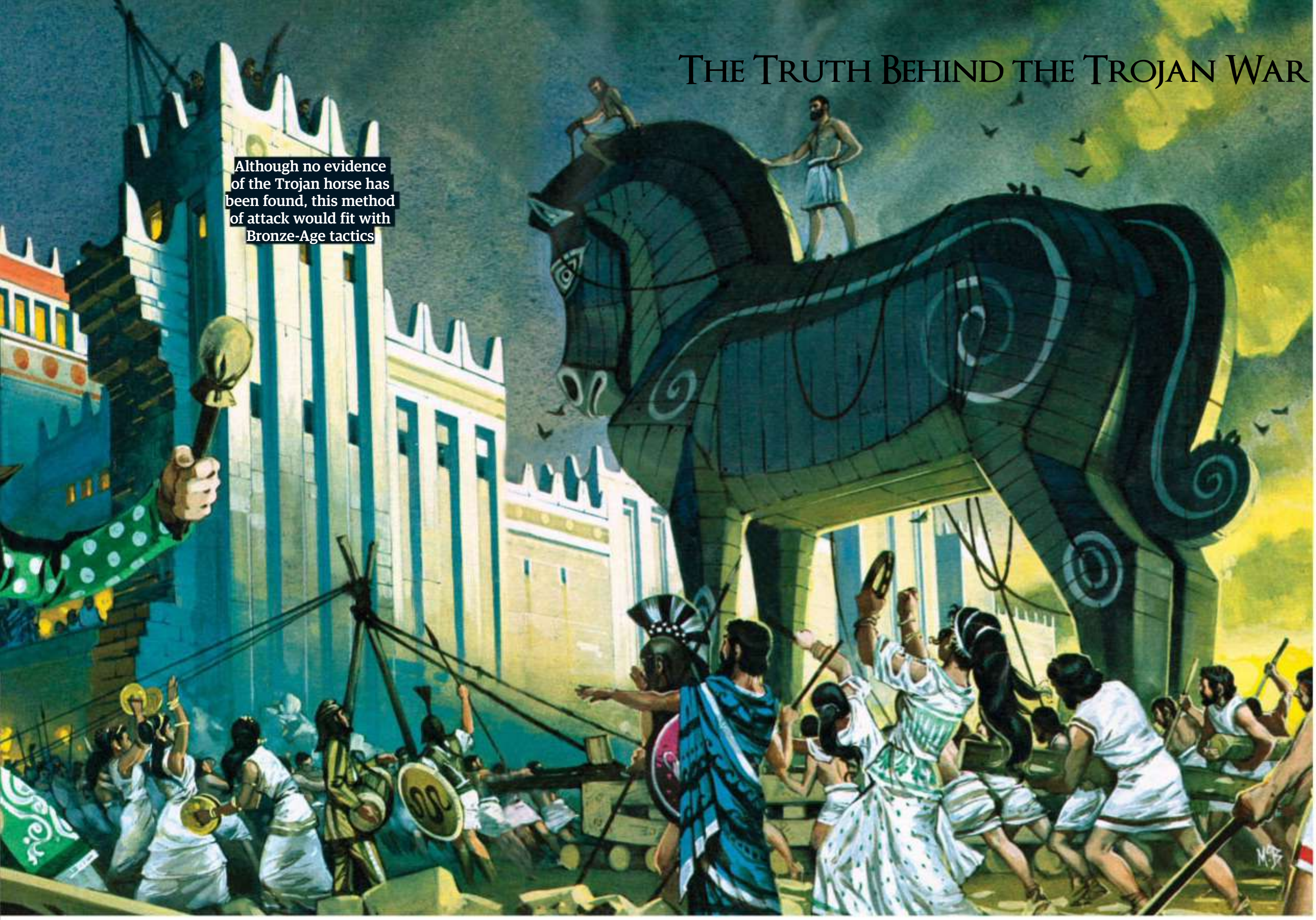


Heinrich Schliemann's work lends weight to the idea that the story of the *Iliad* is based in truth



Sophia Schliemann, wife of Heinrich, wearing ornaments found in the excavation of Troy

The Burning of Troy (1759/62), oil painting by Johann Georg Trautmann



Although no evidence of the Trojan horse has been found, this method of attack would fit with Bronze-Age tactics

and a massive ramp still impressive to visitors today. Schliemann also found sophisticated wheel-made pottery and more than 20 impressive so-called 'Treasures of Priam' of gold and other precious metals.

After excavating the massive fortifications of Troy's citadel, which he labelled Troy VI (1740-1180 BCE), Dörpfeld more credibly identified them with Homer's Troy. Generally considered the peak of ancient Trojan civilisation, it came about 1,000 years later than Schliemann had thought.

Blegen, who subdivided the levels further, changed the identification to Level VII, and the most recent excavators identify Homer's Troy as Level VI, which they date to 1300-1210/1180 BCE. However, the most important change lies less in the refinement of dating than in our overall understanding of the site.

Previously, scholars thought that Troy was only a small citadel, impressive in its stone fortification walls but only about half an acre in size. Thanks to the most recent excavations, we now know that Troy was, in fact, about 75 acres in size, with a large lower city beneath the citadel. The lower city was packed with houses, businesses, workshops, artisans' studios, animal stalls, shrines, and even doctors' offices. We estimate that several thousand people, no more than 10,000, lived in Troy.

A wall, nearly a mile in circumference, defended the lower city. The wall consisted of a stone foundation and a mud-brick superstructure. Outside the wall there was a ditch, cut into the bedrock, and a wooden palisade, to defend the city against chariot attacks. The lower city's defenders could avail themselves of fresh water from an underground stream - worshipped as a god - and reached through tunnels carved 500 feet into the rock.

The citadel walls traced a circumference of 1,150 feet standing about 33 feet high and more than 16 feet thick. Their 20-foot-high stone base sloped outward, making the walls difficult to climb. The stone base was topped with a 13-foot-high mud-brick superstructure. A 30-foot-high tower defended the South Gate, probably the citadel's main entrance.

The 'Mask of Agamemnon', discovered in 1876 by Schliemann

The new excavations have not gone without controversy. Critics suggested that the defensive trench was a drainage ditch and there is no shortage of candidates elsewhere in Turkey - and beyond - for the site of Troy. But the trench runs uphill, so it can hardly be a drainage ditch, and Hisarlik fits Homer's description of the site beautifully, which cannot be said of any other would-be Troy.

There was never good reason to doubt that some sort of Trojan War happened. After all, the ancient authors all believed in it, even the realist Thucydides, who challenged only the idea that it was fought over a woman rather than over power and wealth. The findings demonstrate the presence at Troy of a language related to Hittite, which strengthens the hints in Hittite texts that Troy was a Hittite ally. Hittite texts also demonstrate that Ahhiyawa, whose name strongly suggests the Achaeans - the Greeks found in Homer's works - engaged in war and diplomacy with Hittites on what is today the Turkish mainland.

Around 1180 BCE, a great fire destroyed Troy. The excavators have found weapons - arrowheads, spearheads and sling stones - as well as unburied human bones, which all suggest a sudden and violent attack. The towns around Troy, according to a recent survey, may have been abandoned around 1200 BCE, consistent with an invasion.

In short, archaeological and textual evidence provides considerable support to the tradition, unanimously believed by ancient writers, that Greeks attacked and sacked Troy. That wouldn't stand up as evidence in a criminal case in a court of law, but it is more than plausible.

Of course, it doesn't prove the existence of Helen or Achilles or any of the other characters of myth, but in various ways, from vendettas to raiding to cunning ploys to capture enemy cities, those characters echo the behaviour of people in the Late Bronze Age.

© Adrian Mann, Alamy, Getty Images, Rex Features, Matthew Barrett

HEROES & VILLAINS

Captain James Cook

The explorer who made waves throughout the world on his voyages across uncharted oceans

Written by Jamie Frier

Cook and his men saw the Tahitians dyeing their skin, starting the tradition of sailors tattooing themselves

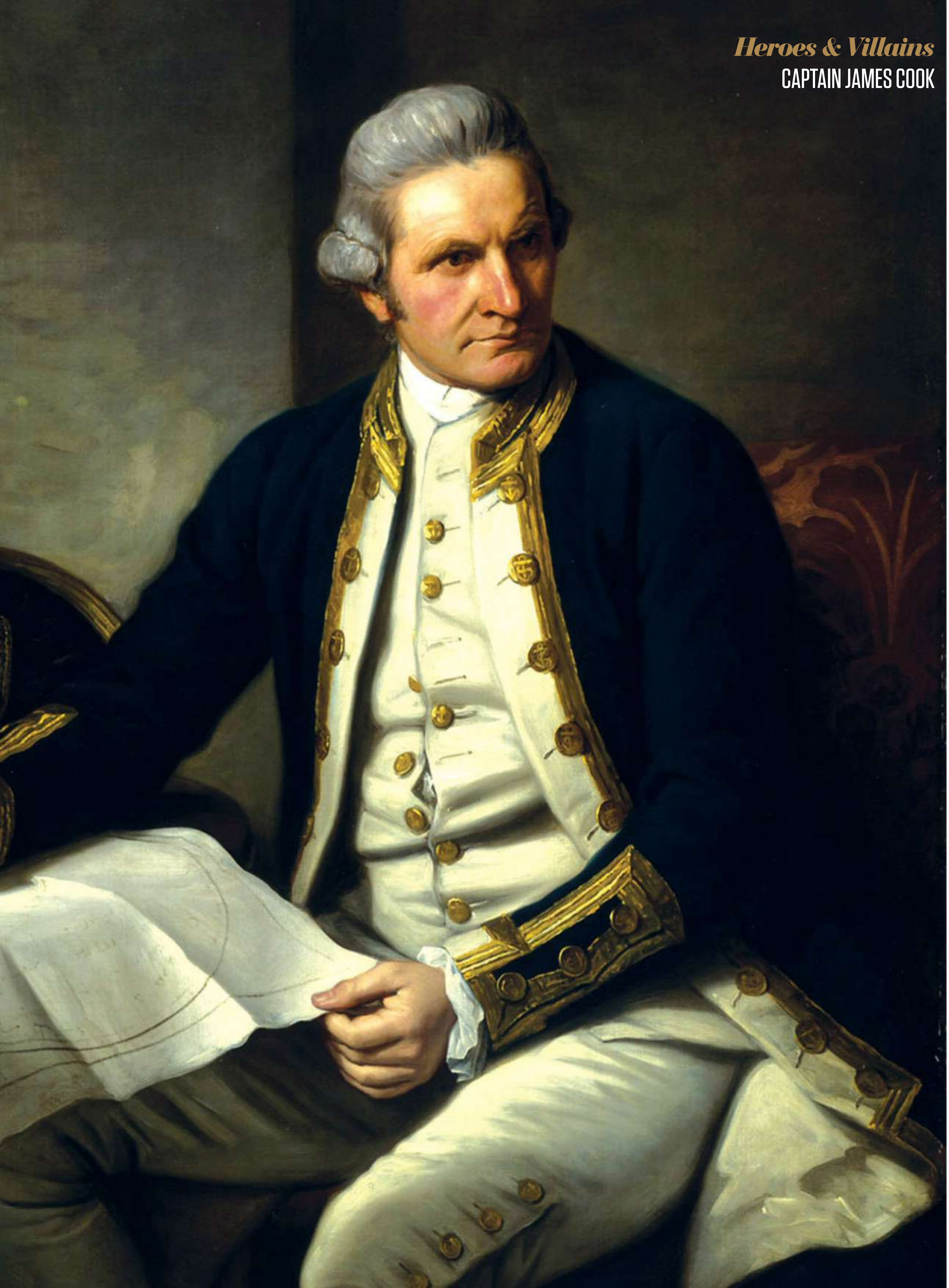
Captain James Cook stands alongside Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake as one of Britain's most renowned sailors and explorers. His three voyages abroad resulted in the discovery of New Zealand, Tahiti, Hawaii and the east coast of Australia, which helped Britain expand its global empire and learn much about these far-flung lands.

Born in Marton, Yorkshire, in 1728, Cook began his working life as an assistant shopkeeper, but quickly realised that he was destined for a career at sea. He became an apprentice master mariner by the age of 18, before earning the rank of mate on the ship Friendship six years later. He turned down the opportunity to join a merchant ship in 1755, choosing instead to enrol in the Royal Navy. Within two years he had risen to the rank of master of the Pembroke, a 64-gun ship headed for Canada to fight against the French in the Seven Years' War.

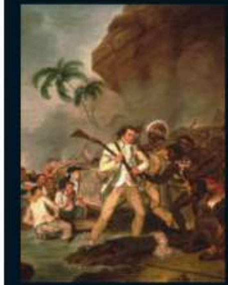
It was here that he first made his name in naval circles by charting the Saint Lawrence river. He learned his craft under surveyor Samuel Holland, who taught him how to use the charting tools and draw maps, before striking out on his own and mapping Gaspe Bay. He then moved onto the greater task of mapping the key battleground of the Saint Lawrence river.

He spent months working under cover of darkness to avoid detection by French forces, eventually creating the map of the river. This enabled the British to sail down the river and capture Quebec, which was a major turning point in the war. Cook was heralded as master surveyor and spent the next eight years mapping out the east coast of Canada. His contribution to the war effort was recognised, and this success, along with his studies of mathematics and astronomy, earned him the commandership of the Endeavour.

Astronomers knew that Venus was set to cross over the Sun in June 1769, but it was only going to be visible from the Southern Hemisphere. The British government decided it would be valuable for this to be observed, so put together a crew led by Cook. The observation was the primary goal of the

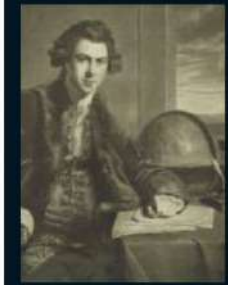


Enemies



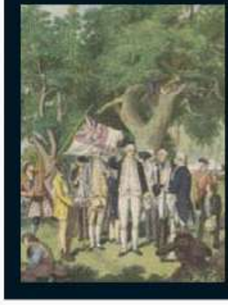
Hawaiian natives

Although the Hawaiians treated Cook as a god when he arrived on the island, his relationship with the natives soured quite quickly. This culminated in Cook being fatally wounded when he arrested a Hawaiian king following the theft of one of his boats.



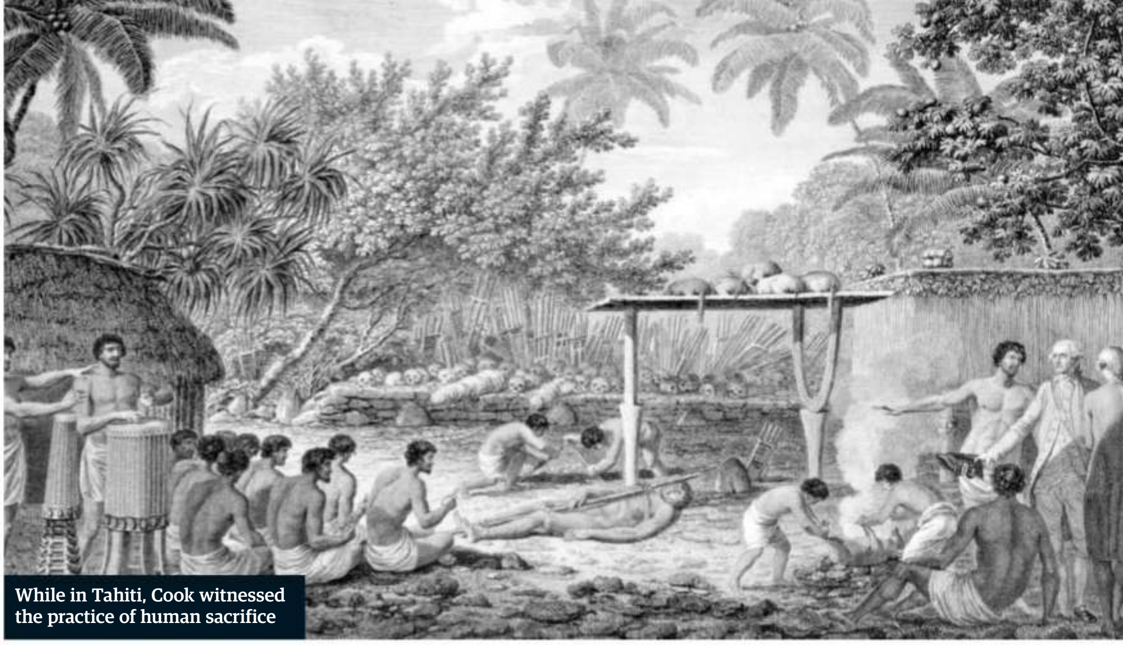
Joseph Banks

The famed botanist travelled with Cook and collected plants on the captain's first trip to Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia. However, he didn't join the second journey after he and Cook had a falling out; all because the captain didn't allow Banks to have an extra deck on the ship.

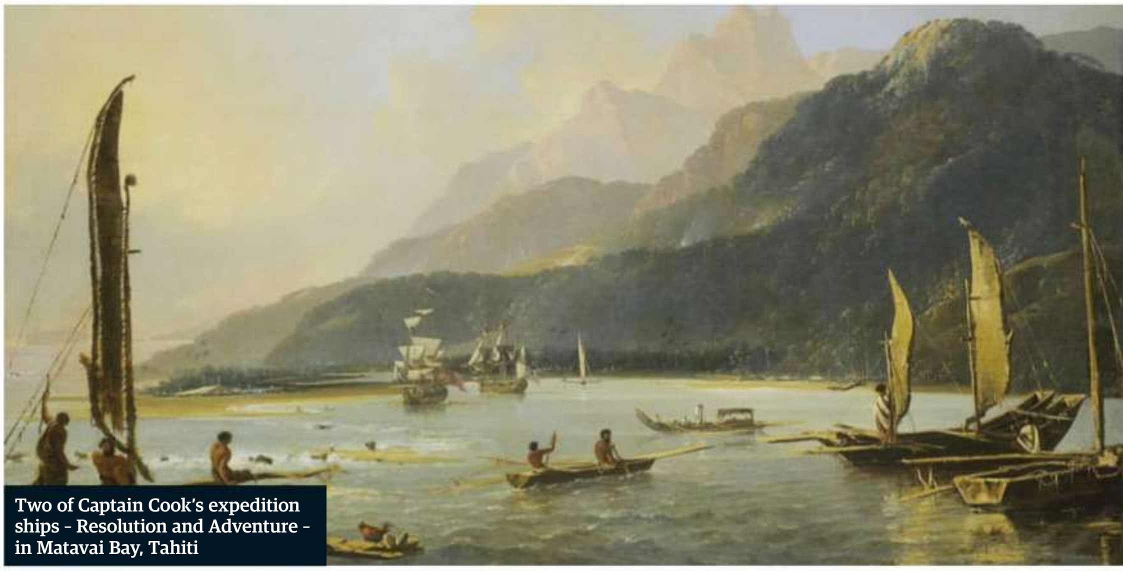


Aborigines

The natives of Australia did not appreciate Cook and his crew's arrival on their lands. It was reported that as the fleet arrived in Botany Bay, the Aborigines threw their spears at the ships. Cook's time in Australia was marred by distrust and aggression from both sides.



While in Tahiti, Cook witnessed the practice of human sacrifice



Two of Captain Cook's expedition ships - Resolution and Adventure - in Matavai Bay, Tahiti

voyage, although there was also a keen interest in exploring the rumoured Southern Continent. Also on board the ship were the astronomer Dr Charles Green and botanist Joseph Banks, who were tasked with observing the transit of Venus and collecting exotic plants respectively.

Cook set out from Plymouth in August 1768 and landed in Tahiti, the largest island in French Polynesia in the South Pacific. He was able to observe the Transit of Venus across the Sun to achieve his primary mission, and then pushed further west to New Zealand. He circumnavigated the island before becoming the first European to reach the east coast of Australia in 1770.

While Cook had been greeted warmly by the Tahitians, the Aborigines of Australia were not so happy to see the crew, attacking the Endeavour with spears. The ship's greater firepower proved decisive, however, and Cook came ashore at Botany Bay, claiming the land for Britain and naming it New South Wales. After further exploration, Cook and his crew triumphantly returned home to Britain after almost exactly three years away.

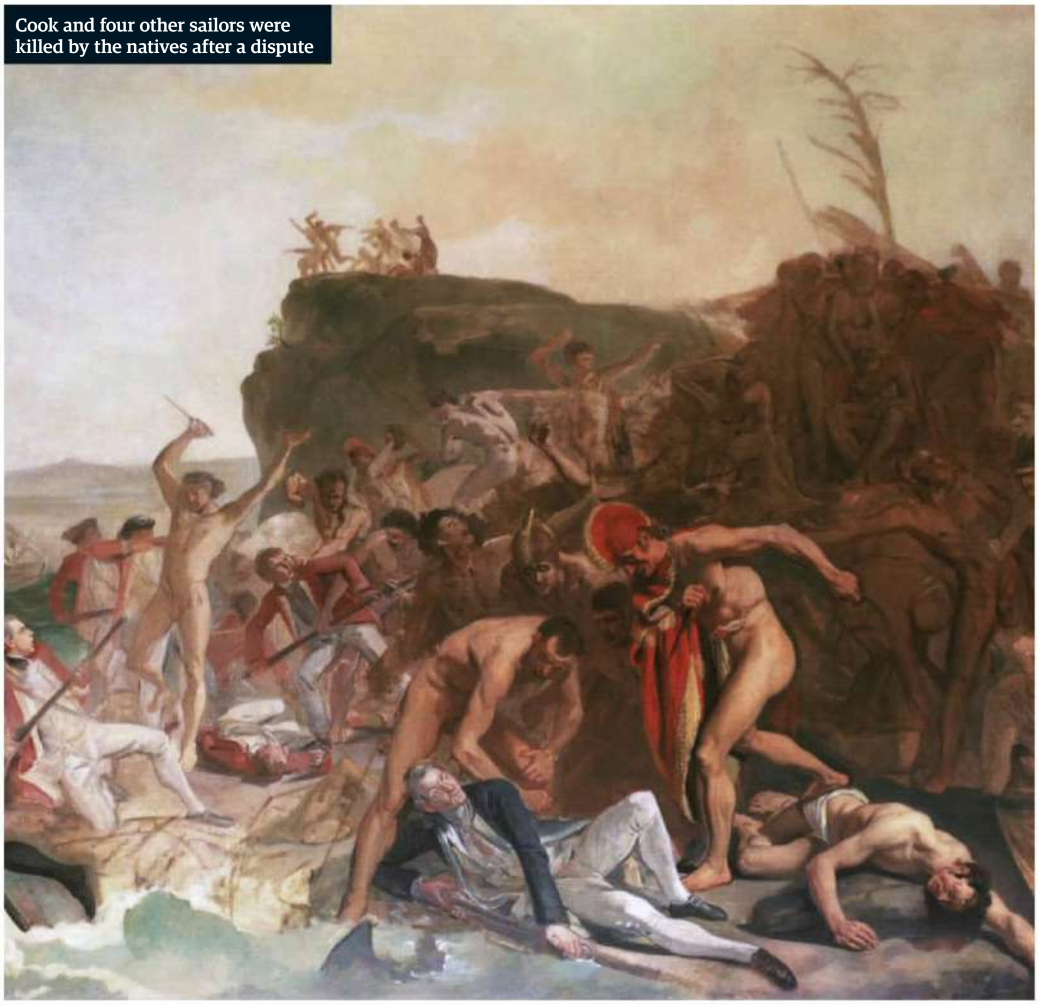
> "He gained a reputation as a responsible and caring ship commander"

Only a year later Cook was off again, this time with the ships Resolution and Adventure, attempting to discover more of Australia. In January 1773, he crossed over the Antarctic Circle, where the bitter temperatures were too cold and they were forced to turn back. However, they did manage to return to New Zealand and Tahiti as well as discover Easter Island and Tonga, and confirm that a giant southern super-continent didn't in fact exist.

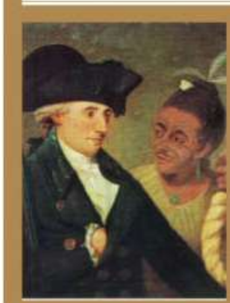
Cook's third and final voyage saw him return to North America as he searched once again for a mythical site. This time he was looking for the North-West Passage, a much-discussed route through North America that linked the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Once again Cook sailed via Australia, New Zealand and Tahiti before travelling up the western coast of North America. On their way they sighted Hawaii, but didn't stop off. The two ships continued their journey towards Alaska and through the Bering Strait, but were barred from going any further by thick Arctic ice.

Cook has no direct descendants as his six children died without having children of their own

They headed back to Hawaii in January 1778, where they were greeted with complete reverence. By a stroke of luck, Cook and his men arrived on Hawaii as the islanders were celebrating a festival based around the legend of the sea god Lono. The natives believed Cook to be a god and the sailors were looked after extremely well. They attempted to leave the island in February, but had to return swiftly because of damage to Resolution. When the time came for them to leave again, a dispute broke out over a boat stolen from one of the ships. Cook tried to kidnap a local leader as a hostage for negotiation, leading to a skirmish in which Cook was fatally stabbed on 14 February 1778 at Kealakekua Bay. He was buried at sea and the crew returned home to confirm the non-existence of the North-West Passage and announce the death of one of the country's greatest sailors and explorers.


Cook and four other sailors were killed by the natives after a dispute

Allies

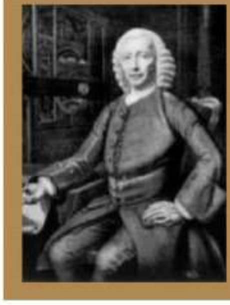


Captain Charles Clerke

Cook's trusted deputy, Clerke accompanied him on his three historic voyages. Upon Cook's death in Hawaii, Clerke took charge of Discovery and Resolution but died of consumption before the ships made it back to Britain.

Cook's crew

Scurvy was a constant danger on long journeys at sea until Cook came along. He took the health of his crew very seriously and his insistence on cleanliness on board the ship and the eating of fresh vegetables saved many of his crew from the fatal illness.



John Harrison

The clock maker thought he had solved the problem of measuring longitude at sea, but his invention needed to be tested. Cook was the man for the job and did so, proving that Harrison's invention worked, aiding generations of sailors in navigating the world.

Despite his biggest claim to fame being his discovery of many of the islands in the South Pacific, Cook also made a much more important contribution to naval history. One of the biggest killers on long voyages was scurvy, a deficiency of vitamin C. Symptoms included fatigue, swollen and painful gums, jaundice, and eventual death.

Little was known about how to prevent this disease, but Cook took on advice from physicians and insisted that the ship was kept as clean as possible and the men ate as many fresh fruits and vegetables as they could. These rules resulted in his initial journey becoming the first long voyage to report no deaths from the disease. It is often said that Cook's progression through the naval ranks made him much more sympathetic to the needs and feelings of his crew, so this may be part of the reason he took such a strong stance on creating the best possible conditions for his sailors. While Cook cannot be credited with the discovery of the prevention, he can certainly be commended for ruthlessly enforcing it and saving untold numbers of lives at sea.

> Despite never holding the rank of captain, he was charge of a ship so may be described as such

Although conditions on board Cook's ships were clearly better than most and he gained a reputation as a responsible and caring ship commander, he was prone to violent outbursts of temper. His men suffered increasingly at the hands of these ferocious episodes and many believe that it was one such bout of fury that led to his eventual stabbing and death.

Cook's other major mark on naval history is in the field of navigation. John Harrison, an English clock maker, had designed a device for measuring a ship's longitude while at sea, something that had previously been nigh-on impossible. Cook tested it out on the Endeavour and confirmed that Harrison's machine worked. This was a historic landmark in navigating the oceans and assisted Cook and future sailors greatly as they explored further afield.

Cook is certainly a British and naval hero, combining technical excellence with a thirst for knowledge and discovery. His long sorties abroad never failed to return some new kind of information, whether the discovery of new lands or the confirmation that none such existed. His quick progression through the ranks of the Navy showed him to be a masterful sailor and the fact that he spent ten years at sea exploring previously uncharted waters is a testament to that skill. He can certainly be accused of a lack of cultural sensitivity toward the natives of the lands he visited, but that doesn't seem to be far removed from the general attitudes of the day.

During his 11 years as the driving force of British naval missions abroad, Captain James Cook blazed a trail across the oceans. He left in his wake discoveries of new lands, vast improvements in the health of sailors and the implementation of new navigation technology. As well as being a pioneer in his field, he was brave, intelligent and always willing to seek out new adventures, traits that have well and truly secured his place in the pantheon of the world's greatest explorers.

Hero
Villain

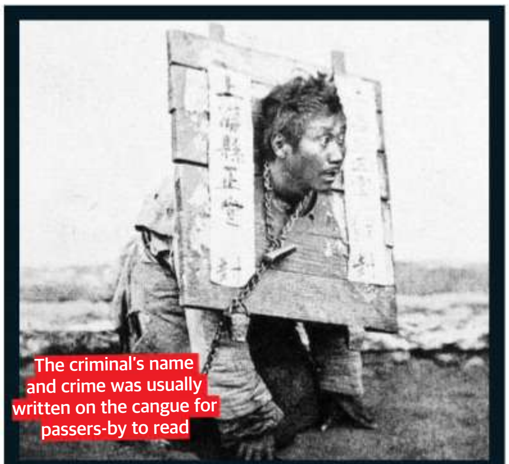
Cook was a pioneer of the sailing world, claiming lands for Britain and helping eradicate scurvy from his ships, although his treatment of the Hawaiians eventually led to his death

© Alamy

Through History

PUNISHMENTS

Pain, humiliation and rehabilitation: authorities have tried many techniques over the centuries to prevent crime and make a safer society



The criminal's name and crime was usually written on the cangue for passers-by to read

CANGUE 2ND CENTURY BCE

The cangue was a Chinese punishment designed to inflict both hardship and humiliation. A large wooden board was fixed around the neck of an offender for a set period of time – usually weeks or months – and the wearer had to stand in a public place during daylight hours. Because it restricted a person's movements and could stop them feeding themselves, some cangue wearers starved to death. The cangue remained in use until the end of the imperial period in 1912, finally revoked by the new republic.

Pillories, which trap the head and arms, are often referred to as stocks

STOCKS/ PILLORY

6TH CENTURY

The stocks comprised two hinged wooden boards with holes in – offenders put their feet through the holes and were left immobilised (boards that trapped the head and arms were pillories). Both were a form of social humiliation and popular in Medieval Europe. Usually in a town centre, they allowed an offender to be heckled and pelted with rotten food. A long spell in the stocks during inclement weather could even lead to death.

19th-century Frenchmen described caning as 'the English vice' due to its widespread use in English schools

SCHOOL CANE

19TH CENTURY

Most famously used in English schools but widespread throughout Europe and North America, the cane was used to strike unruly students on the hand or backside. Sometimes the caning was carried out by the head teacher, but often schools allowed pupil prefects to administer it too. In Scotland, the cane was substituted for the tawse, a strap of leather. Both cane and tawse fell out of use in the UK during the 20th century and were outlawed in 1999, but it still remains legal in some countries.

Hongwu Emperor

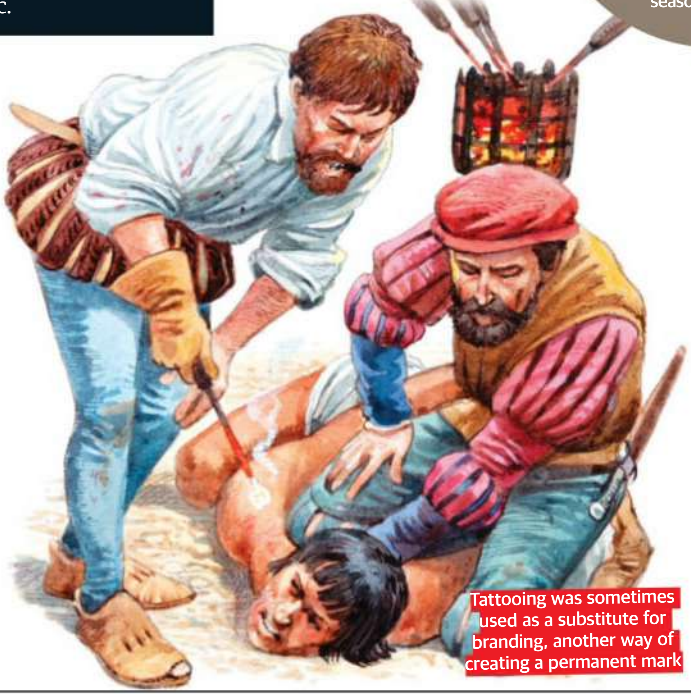
1328-98, CHINESE

The first emperor of the Ming dynasty, the Hongwu Emperor codified Chinese law. Although it did not invent the cangue, the new code made its use consistent, specifying that the boards must weigh 12.5, ten or 7.5 kilograms depending on the type of crime and be made of seasoned wood.

BRANDING IRON

1ST CENTURY BCE

Brand marks have been used as a punishment for centuries. It combines the pain of physical punishment with the permanent public humiliation of being identified as a criminal. Thieves and runaway slaves were marked by the Romans, and English Medieval courts used a number of different marks: V for vagrants, S for runaway slaves, B for blasphemers and F for affray (fraymakers). Branding was outlawed in Britain in 1829 and has mostly died out across the world.

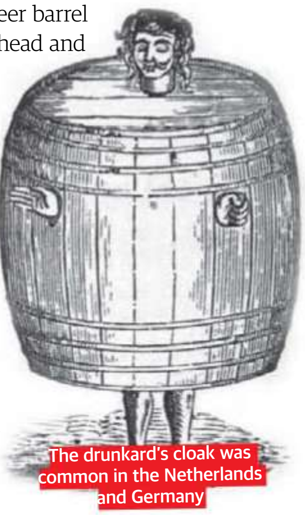


Tattooing was sometimes used as a substitute for branding, another way of creating a permanent mark

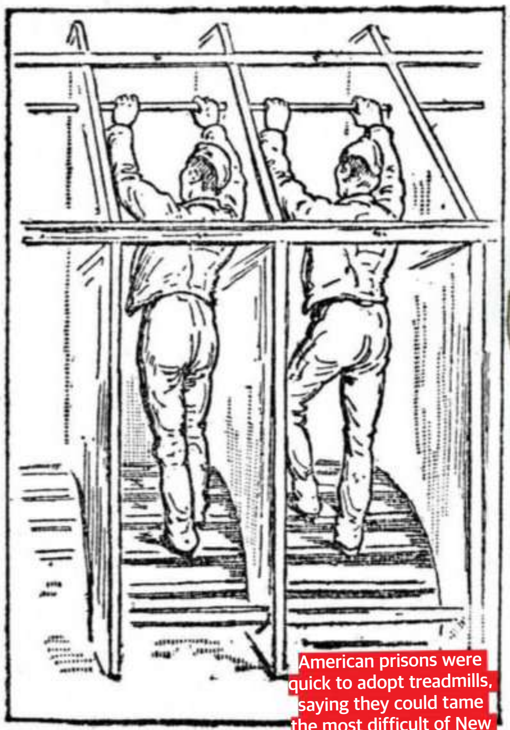
DRUNKARD'S CLOAK

16TH CENTURY

The drunkard's cloak was a beer barrel with a hole for the offender's head and two smaller holes in the sides for the arms. Once suitably attired, the miscreant was paraded through the town. Not surprisingly, this was a punishment for those convicted of drunkenness, something Puritans were keen to address during the Commonwealth. Newcastle must have had a particular problem, as the drunkard's cloak was often linked to that area – some sources describe it as the 'Newcastle cloak'.



The drunkard's cloak was common in the Netherlands and Germany



American prisons were quick to adopt treadmills, saying they could tame the most difficult of New York's prisoners

TREADWHEEL 1818

The treadwheel was a staircase rotating around a horizontal axis, requiring the user to endlessly step upwards - the human equivalent of a hamster wheel. They were first used in prisons in 19th-century Britain. Several prisoners stood side by side on a wheel and had to step for hours a day, climbing the equivalent of up to 17,000 feet. It was an attempt to make incarceration productive, rather than just punitive - some treadwheels were used to grind grain, others pumped water or powered ventilation systems. However, some were pointless, designed only to keep prisoners busy.

The cat might have got its name from the scratches it left on a man's back

CAT O' NINE TAILS 1695

The cat was a multi-thonged whip made infamous by its use in the Royal Navy. Sailors were typically flogged on deck in full sight of the watching crew in order to emphasise to the watchers that discipline must be maintained. The severity of the punishment depended on exactly how many lashes were ordered - too many and a sailor might die as wounds became infected. Each cat was only used once; afterwards a new one was made and placed in a red bag. Every sailor wanted to avoid being the next one who would let the cat of the bag.

Tom Stacey

1930-PRESENT, BRITISH

In 1965, writer Tom Stacey was imprisoned in India while working as a foreign correspondent. It sparked a deep interest in the judicial system for the rest of his life. He was instrumental in persuading the British government to adopt electronic tagging in 1999 - now 100,000 are used each year.

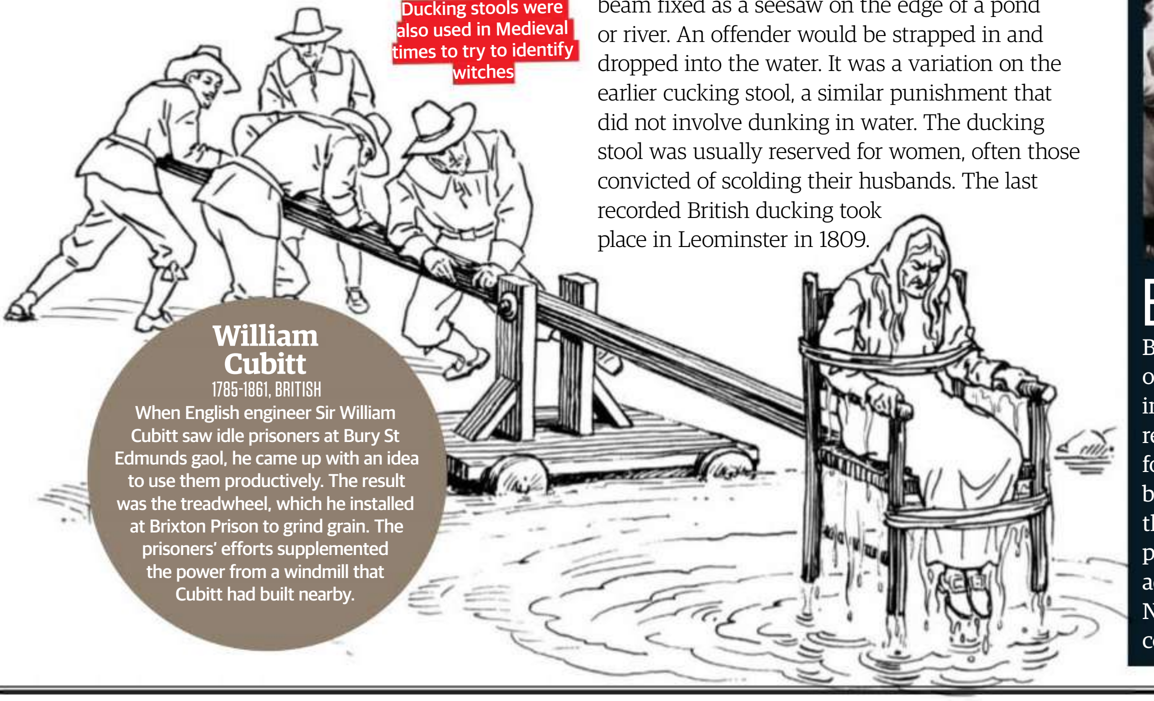
Electronic tags are often nicknamed 'Rolexes' by the offenders who have to wear them

ELECTRONIC TAG 1983

The electronic tag was designed to enforce house arrest and aid rehabilitation, preventing offenders from moving more than a specified distance from a certain point. The tag, usually worn on an ankle, sends a signal to a base unit. If the tag moves too far away or is tampered with, it sends a warning to the authorities. The New Mexico judge who first allowed the use of a tag in 1983 was supposedly inspired by a *Spiderman* comic strip that featured electronic tagging. Modern tags can also track offenders using GPS, stopping them from straying close to a particular place.

DUCKING STOOL 1597

The ducking stool was a chair fastened to a long beam fixed as a seesaw on the edge of a pond or river. An offender would be strapped in and dropped into the water. It was a variation on the earlier cucking stool, a similar punishment that did not involve dunking in water. The ducking stool was usually reserved for women, often those convicted of scolding their husbands. The last recorded British ducking took place in Leominster in 1809.



Ducking stools were also used in Medieval times to try to identify witches

William Cubitt

1785-1861, BRITISH

When English engineer Sir William Cubitt saw idle prisoners at Bury St Edmunds gaol, he came up with an idea to use them productively. The result was the treadwheel, which he installed at Brixton Prison to grind grain. The prisoners' efforts supplemented the power from a windmill that Cubitt had built nearby.

Recipients of foot whipping were typically tied in position to prevent unintended injury

BASTINADO STICK 960

Bastinado involves the whipping of the soles of the feet with a stick. First recorded in China in 960, it moved to Europe in 1537, but Biblical references suggest it may be much older. The foot has a large number of nerve endings but bones are generally protected by thick muscle - the high level of pain combined with minimal physical evidence meant that bastinado was adopted by many disreputable regimes. The Nazis were particularly fond of it, while its use continues in Syria and Zimbabwe.

© Alamy, Thinkstock

MOTIVATE YOUR WAY TO *Success* WITH 10 REAL-LIFE *Rags to Riche$* STORIES

Written by
Frances White

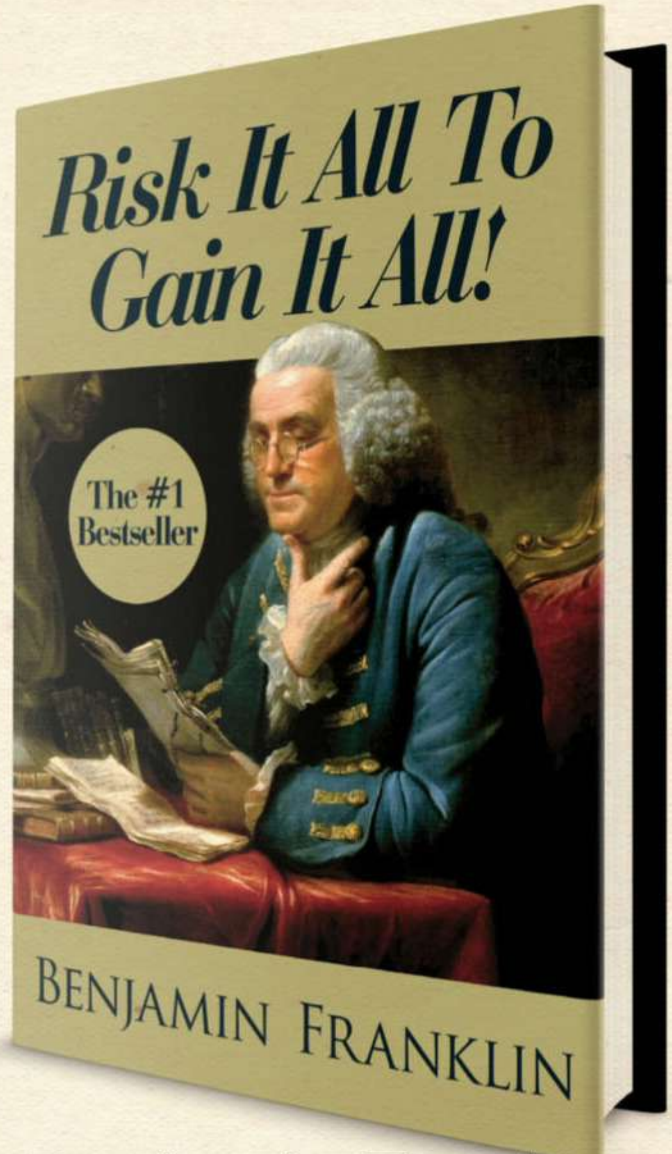
The inspiring tales of the men and women who didn't let their humble origins stop their rise to fame and fortune

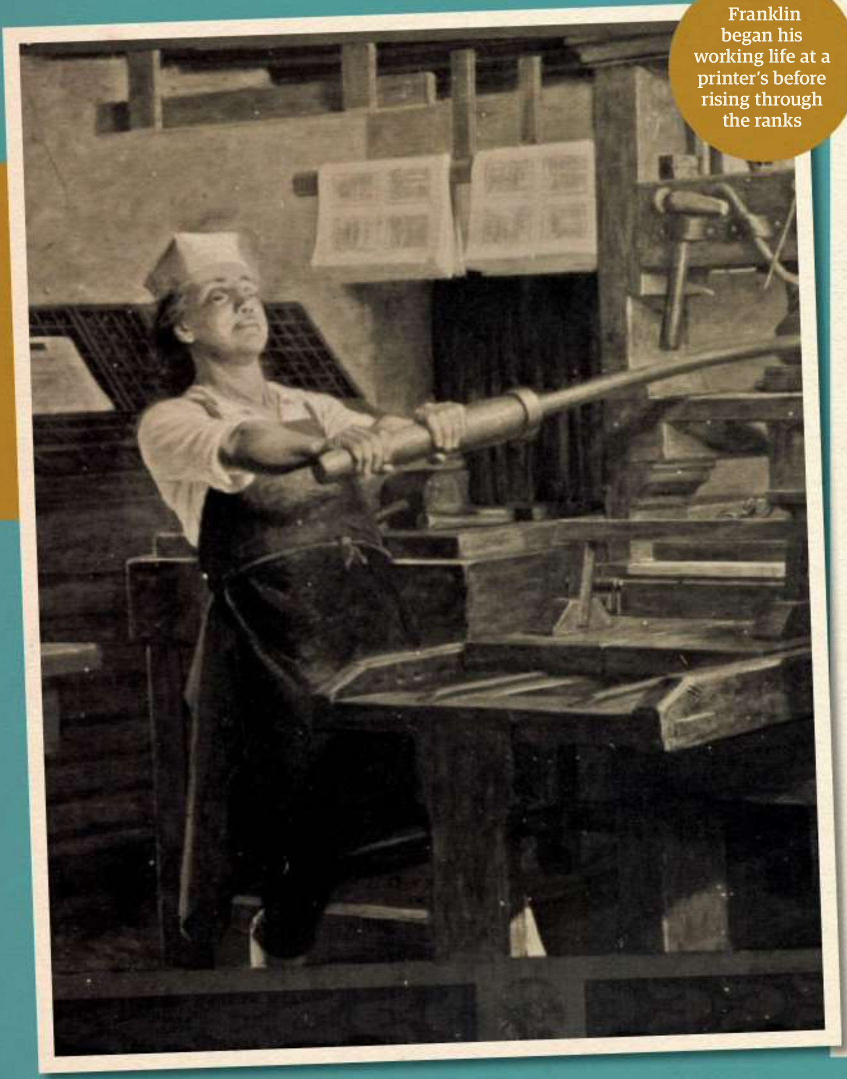
It is no secret that fortune favours those born into it. Many of the wealthiest people throughout history belonged to the elite classes, the aristocracy and royalty. It is for this reason that the lives of the ten people on this list are all the more remarkable. The majority of them were born into the lowest rungs of society: they were peasants, slaves and delinquents who defied the odds and restrictions of their time to achieve amazing success.

From the peasant emperor who began a dynasty to the servant girl who captured the heart of the most powerful man in Russia, these people not only managed to achieve fame, but they also changed the world in the process.

Although being born into wealth can certainly make things easier, what these remarkable stories prove is that absolutely anyone, regardless of their circumstances, is capable of rising to the top and making their mark on history.

FLIRTATION | HARD WORK | FORCE | POWERFUL FRIENDS | NATURAL TALENT | LUCKY BREAK





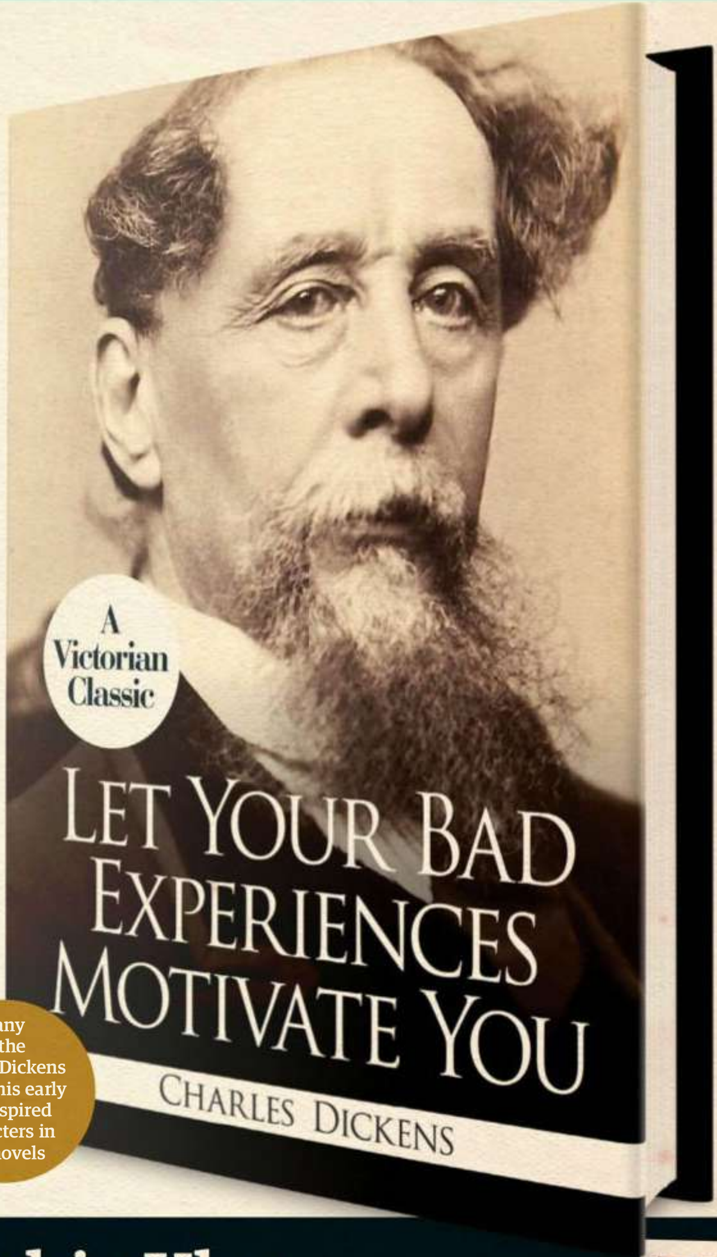
Franklin began his working life at a printer's before rising through the ranks

1. Benjamin Franklin

AMERICAN, 1706-90

Now known as one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, Franklin's journey to the top was paved with hard work combined with a tenacious spirit. Born the 15th of 17 children, Franklin was the son of a soap and candle maker. Although he showed promise at school, he was put to work aged ten as his father ran out of money. He became an apprentice to his brother, who founded the first independent newspaper in the colonies – *The New-England Courant*. Franklin was eager to publish some of his letters in the newspaper, but his brother refused. So instead, the young Franklin disguised his work, claiming it had come from the pen of a middle-aged widow called Mrs Silence Dogood. The letters were published and caused a stir around town. When his brother discovered the truth, he was furious, and, aged 17, Franklin ran away from home to Philadelphia.

Young, penniless and now a fugitive, Franklin flittered between jobs in printing houses until he was convinced by the governor to go to London to obtain the equipment needed to start a new newspaper. However, when he got there, the essential documents never arrived and Franklin again was forced to find work in a daunting new place. He learned much from his experiences in London and when he returned to Philadelphia, he formed the 'Junto' – a self-improvement study group for young men. The following year he established his own print shop and eventually earned enough to purchase the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. Franklin's prominence continued to grow over the years, along with his bank account, and he was able to purchase an array of businesses and real estate. He used his wealth to set up libraries so that anyone, regardless of wealth, could share in his love of reading.


A Victorian Classic
LET YOUR BAD EXPERIENCES MOTIVATE YOU
CHARLES DICKENS

2. Charles Dickens ENGLISH, 1812-70

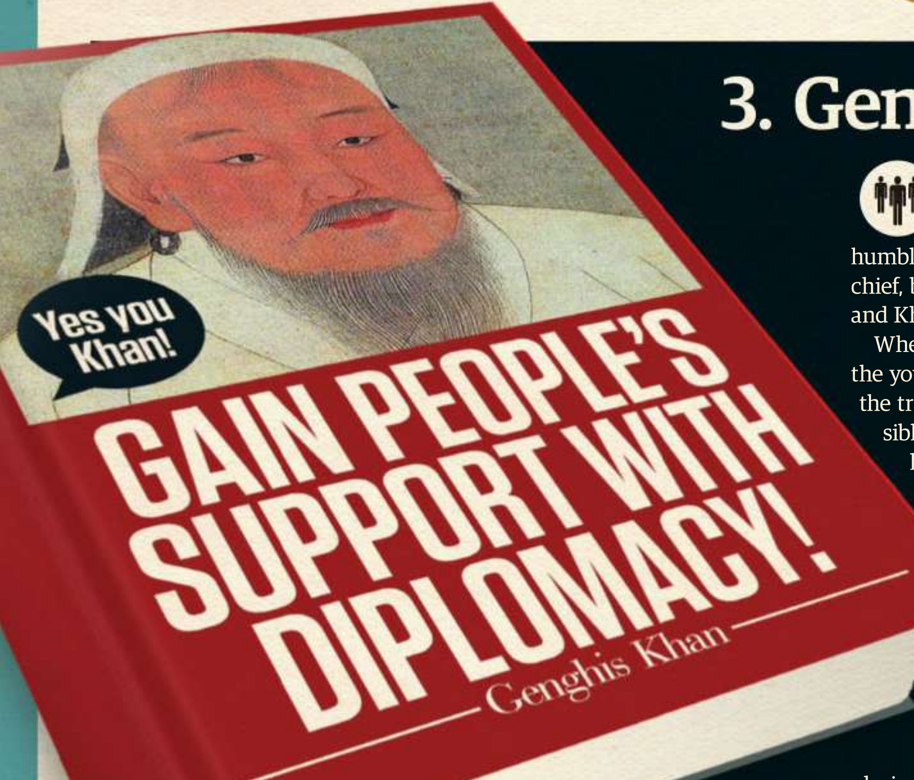
Many of Charles Dickens' most famous works feature children in deplorable conditions, such as *Oliver Twist* and *Great Expectations*. This was inspired by Dickens' own terrible experiences as a poor child struggling to support his family. Dickens' life was not always a hard one; his father worked as a Royal Navy Pay Office clerk and for the majority of his youth he lived an idyllic life in Kent, enjoying a private education and spending his days avidly reading any book he could get his hands on.

However, this all came crashing down in the summer of 1822, when debts forced the family to move to the impoverished Camden Town in London. Charles, however, stayed behind to finish his final term of school. Two years later, still unable to pay their debts, his father, mother and youngest siblings were sent to the Marshalsea debtors' prison. Aged 12 and eager to escape being sent to prison with his family, Charles boarded with an impoverished old lady.

With his family suffering and no income to pay for his board, the young boy was forced to take any work he could find. He was employed at Warren's Blacking Warehouse, where he labelled pots of 'blacking' substance that was used to clean fireplaces. The conditions were appalling and the long hours and back-breaking work caused Dickens to feel abandoned and betrayed by the adults who were supposed to care for him. He later commented that as he endured the harsh conditions of the warehouse, he wondered "how I could have been so easily cast away at such an age."

Dickens' father was eventually able to repay the debts thanks to an inheritance, and Charles was sent back to school. However, his grim experiences would profoundly affect his writing from then on. He threw himself into working as a political journalist and eventually turned his hand to writing fiction, publishing his stories in monthly instalments. His colourful characters and harrowing accounts of life on the very bottom rungs of society captured his readers' hearts and catapulted him into becoming one of the most successful novelists of all time.

Many of the people Dickens met in his early life inspired characters in his novels


Yes you Khan!
GAIN PEOPLE'S SUPPORT WITH DIPLOMACY!
Genghis Khan

3. Genghis Khan **MONGOLIAN**, 1162-1227

Today, the name Genghis Khan conjures the image of a vicious warlord who ruled an empire he claimed through blood and war, but Khan had humble beginnings. Born as Temujin, he was the son of a Mongol chief, but life in the Mongol tribes was dangerous and unpredictable, and Khan's future was anything but secure.

When he was ten years old, Temujin's father was poisoned, and the young boy attempted to claim his place as chieftain. However, the tribe rejected him and abandoned Temujin, his mother and his siblings as they didn't want to feed them. They were forced to live the next few years in poverty. When his older half brother started to press his superiority, Temujin killed him. Then, in 1177, Temujin was captured by a tribe, but he managed to flee, and it was the story of this escape that gained him widespread recognition.

Now a man, he was determined to claim his rightful place as chief. He began by allying with his father's sworn blood brothers. Steadily, the ambitious leader attracted a number of followers, many from the lowest classes. He further encouraged his popularity by having his mother adopt orphans from conquered tribes, placing competent rather than rich allies in high positions and abolishing inherited aristocratic titles. Eventually, the warring Mongol tribes united, and he set his sights on expanding his empire.

4. Biddy Mason

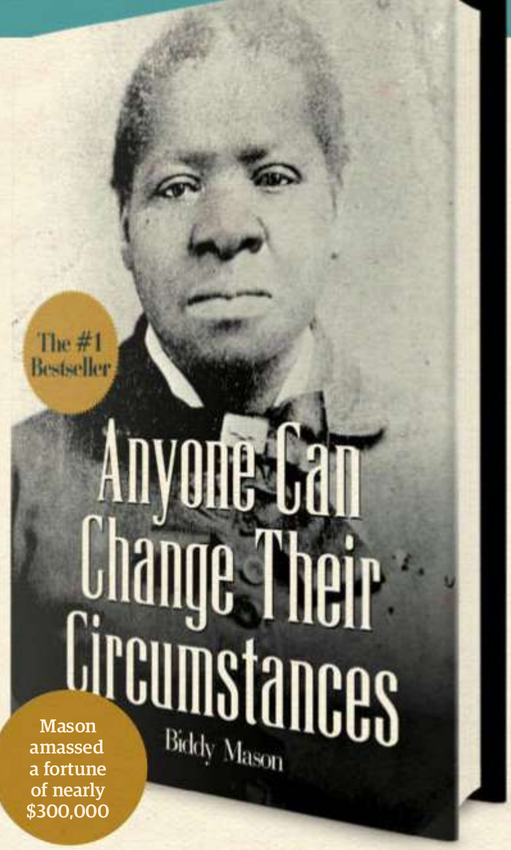
AMERICAN 1818-91

Biddy 'Bridget' Mason was born into the lowest rung of American society - she was a slave. With mixed Native-American and African-American descent, she was separated from her parents and sold to several plantations across the South. She was finally given to Robert Smith aged 18.

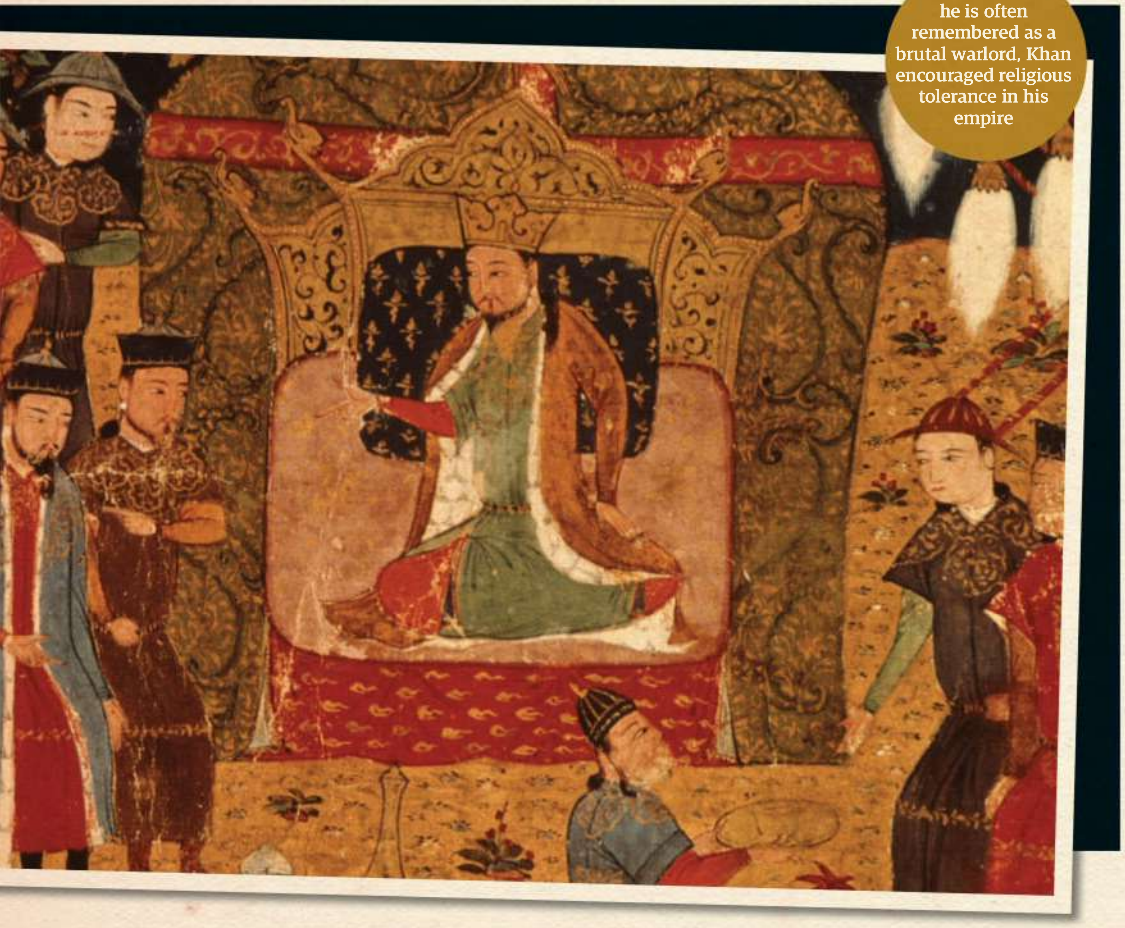
Uneducated and illiterate, Mason had three daughters while working for Smith, who was also most likely the father; all three became slaves like their mother. Mason likely thought her luck might change when Smith converted to Mormonism, a church that encouraged granting slaves their freedom. However, Smith refused to free Mason and her family and she was forced to travel with him to Utah. Mason walked behind the carriages for 1,700 miles while also cooking meals, herding cattle and looking after her three children.

Three years later, Smith was on the move again, this time to California. However, slavery had been outlawed in the state, and Smith was unknowingly marching his slaves to freedom. In 1855, Smith, fearing he would lose his slaves, attempted to move them back to pro-slavery Texas. However, after being tipped off, the sheriff rescued Mason.

After 38 years of slavery, Mason fought for the freedom of herself and her extended family in court. The judged ruled in her favour. Mason moved to Los Angeles and became known for her skill as a midwife. She saved up her income of $2.50 a day for ten years. By then she had earned enough to purchase two lots, becoming one of the first African-American women to do so. Mason built small wooden houses and was soon earning considerable income in rent. She continued to make shrewd investments and became one of the wealthiest African-American women of the century. She did not forget her origins, donating a great deal of money and time to needy people.



Mason amassed a fortune of nearly $300,000



Although he is often remembered as a brutal warlord, Khan encouraged religious tolerance in his empire

Riches to Rags

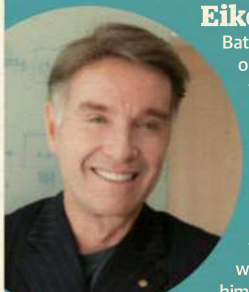
For as many people who climb the ladder to success, even more come crashing down it

Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon's dazzling rise in the wake of the French Revolution is almost worthy of being called a rags-to-riches story in its own right, but his disastrous fall was even more dramatic. At the height of his success, he gained control of continental Europe and placed his relatives on thrones across the continent. However, after his defeat at Waterloo in 1815, he was exiled and imprisoned on the remote island of Saint Helena. He lived out his final days in Longwood house, which was falling into disrepair and suffered from damp, dusty conditions. Many believe that his harsh treatment and miserable existence hastened his death on 5 May 1821.

Lesson learned: Keep your ambitions in check

Eike Batista



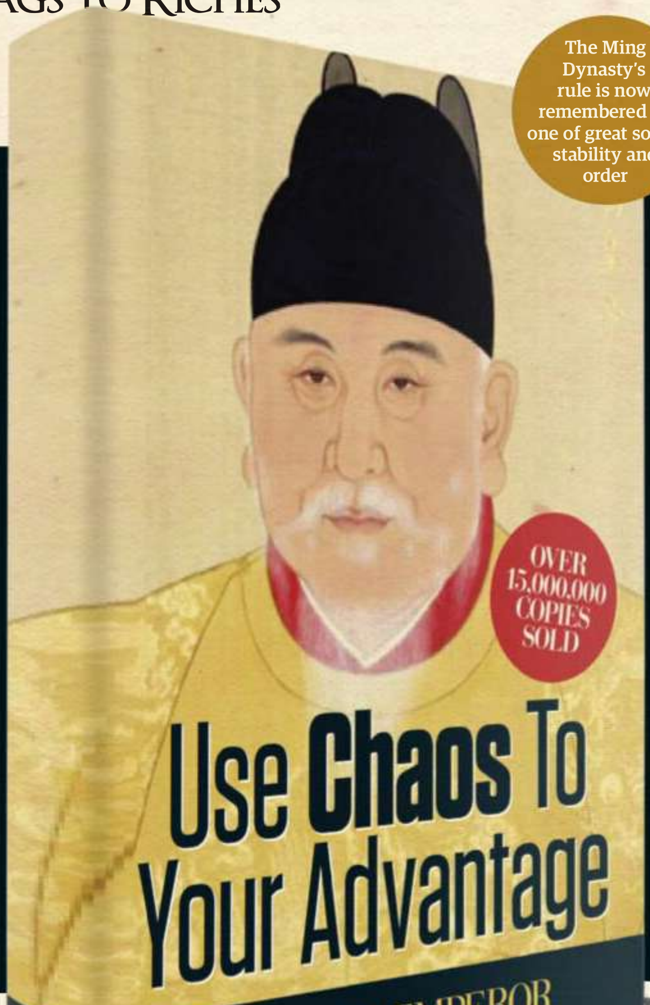
Batista initially made his fortune on the gold and diamond trades of Brazil, and started his own trading firm aged just 23. In less than two years, the company had earned $6 million. The company gained more and more money and by 2012, the Brazilian businessman was worth $30 billion, making him the wealthiest person in Brazil, and seventh wealthiest in the world. Just a year later, though, his wealth was down to $200 million. This was due to a combination of poor decisions, debts and the downturn in the mining industry. By January 2014, he had a net worth of minus $1 billion. Batista's dramatic plummet into debt may be the fastest destruction of wealth in history.

Lesson learned: Be careful where you invest

Ulysses S Grant

The 18th president of the United States led a life full of highs and lows. After graduating from the Military Academy, West Point, he joined the army. However, he struggled to support his family on a military salary and was ultimately forced to resign because of being intoxicated. As a civilian he found it increasingly difficult to make ends meet, so immediately returned to the army when the civil war broke out. Of course, he eventually became the US president, but after his presidency ended he amassed large debts and burned through his savings. The ex-president was left destitute, and after discovering he was dying of cancer, he hastily penned his memoirs to provide money for his family. Luckily, after being bought by Mark Twain, they were a huge success, and his wife received approximately $450,000 in royalties as a result.

Lesson learned: Just because you can run a country, doesn't mean you can run your own life



The Ming Dynasty's rule is now remembered as one of great social stability and order

5. Hongwu Emperor

CHINESE, 1328-98

Born as a peasant in Haozhou, China, the young Zhu Yuanzhang experienced the collapse of the Yuan Empire from the very bottom rung of society. Famine ravaged the land and death was common. It was a struggle to survive, and when he was just 16, the Yellow River flooded the lands that his family owned. Soon after, a plague killed his entire family, bar one brother, and Zhu was forced to bury their bodies. With no way to support himself, Zhu joined a nearby monastery to avoid starvation.

As the monastery was also suffering from lack of funds, Zhu soon left and wandered from place to place, begging for handouts. The situation in China was so dire that many rebel gangs had sprung up around the empire, targeting the rich and giving their wealth to the poor. Zhu joined one of these rebel gangs, which then joined the large Red Turban group. With excellent natural military acumen, Zhu rose through the ranks to become leader of the group.

Zhu led his army to conquer Nanjing, and his excellent governing of the city attracted many people who were fleeing from lawlessness elsewhere across the country. His military victories also helped him obtain many talented generals, and over the next few years he steadily defeated his enemies and consolidated power.

In 1368, he proclaimed himself Hongwu Emperor, and later that year his forces entered Beijing and sent the Mongols fleeing. Hongwu is today remembered as the founder and first emperor of the Ming Dynasty that ruled China for 276 years.

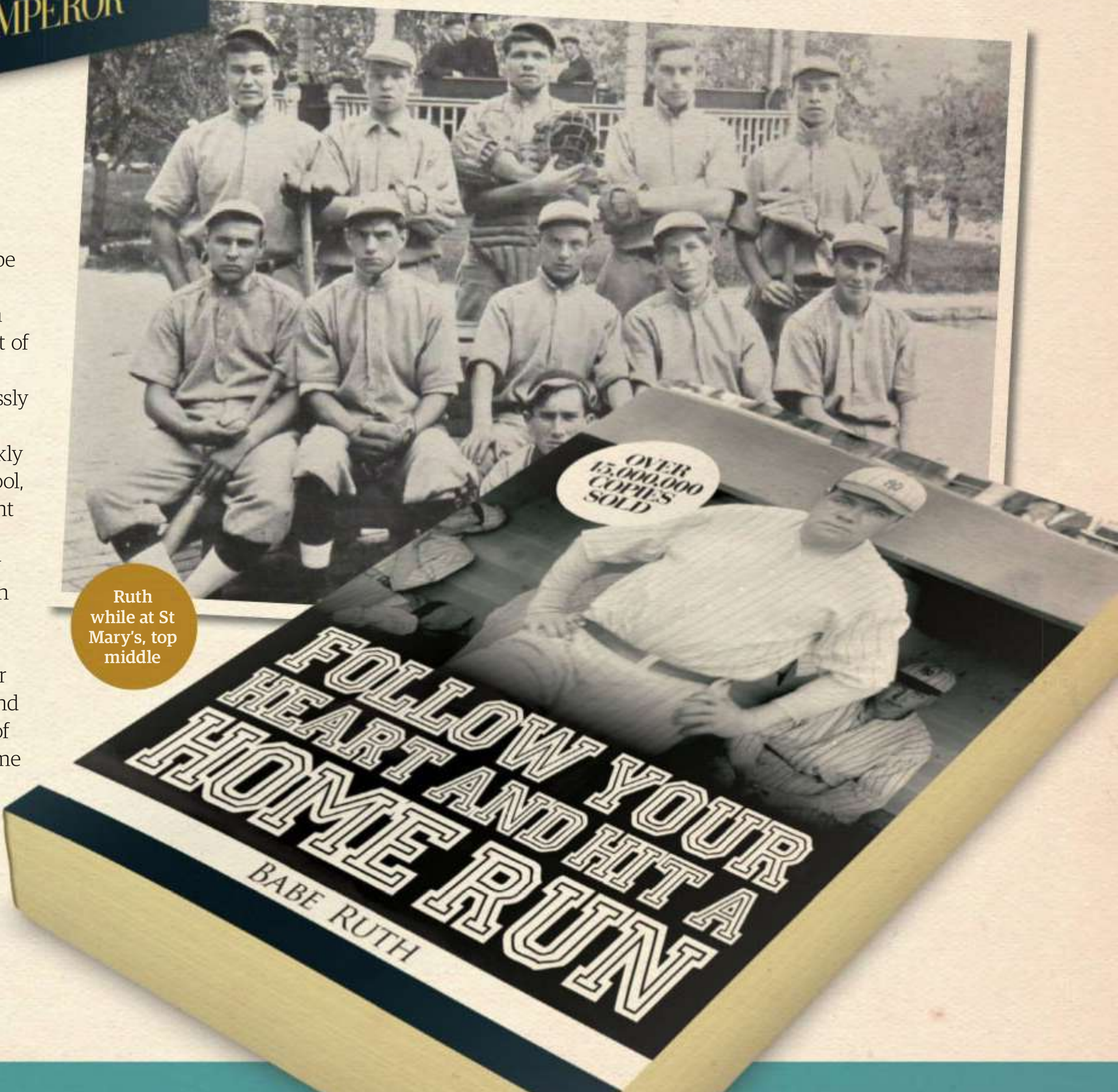
6. Babe Ruth

AMERICAN 1895-1948

The man that would one day be hailed as one of baseball's greatest was born in the rough neighbourhood of Pigtown, Baltimore. The oldest of eight children, only Ruth and his sister Mamie survived infancy. Both his parents worked tirelessly to support the family in a series of jobs, so the young Ruth received minimal supervision. Quickly becoming a wild child who refused to go to school, and secretly drank alcohol, Ruth was sent to Saint Mary's Industrial School for Boys, aged seven.

The school was a very strict institution run by Catholic monks, and focused on work rather than academic education. However, the school gave him what was to be the driving force of his life - baseball. One of the monks at the school, Brother Matthias, became a mentor to the young Ruth and encouraged him to develop his baseball skills - of which he showed an immediate talent. He became so skilled that the monks invited Jack Dunn, owner of the Baltimore team, to watch him. Dunn was immediately impressed and offered him a contract within the hour.

Ruth's baseball career was one of the most illustrious in the history of the game, and he became a popular and wealthy sportsman.


OVER 15,000,000 COPIES SOLD
FOLLOW YOUR HEART AND HIT A HOME RUN
BABE RUTH

Ruth while at St Mary's, top middle

7. Catherine I

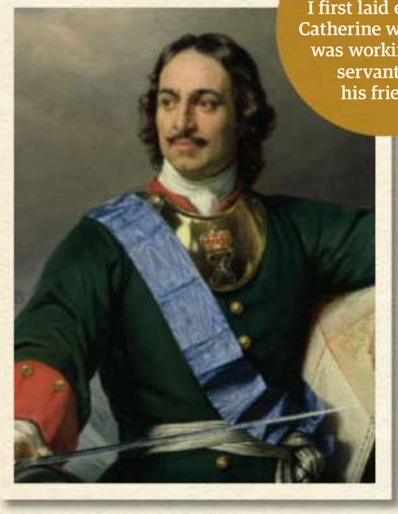
ESTONIAN 1684-1727

For a woman who came to reign as Empress of Russia, very little is known about Catherine's origins. It is believed she was born in present-day Estonia to a Lithuanian peasant of Polish origin. Her father was allegedly a grave digger and her parents may have also been runaway serfs. Originally named Marta, the young girl was orphaned aged three when plague claimed both of her parents. Afterwards, she was placed in the service of a pastor in Marienburg. As a lowly house servant, she never received any formal tutoring and never learned to read or write.

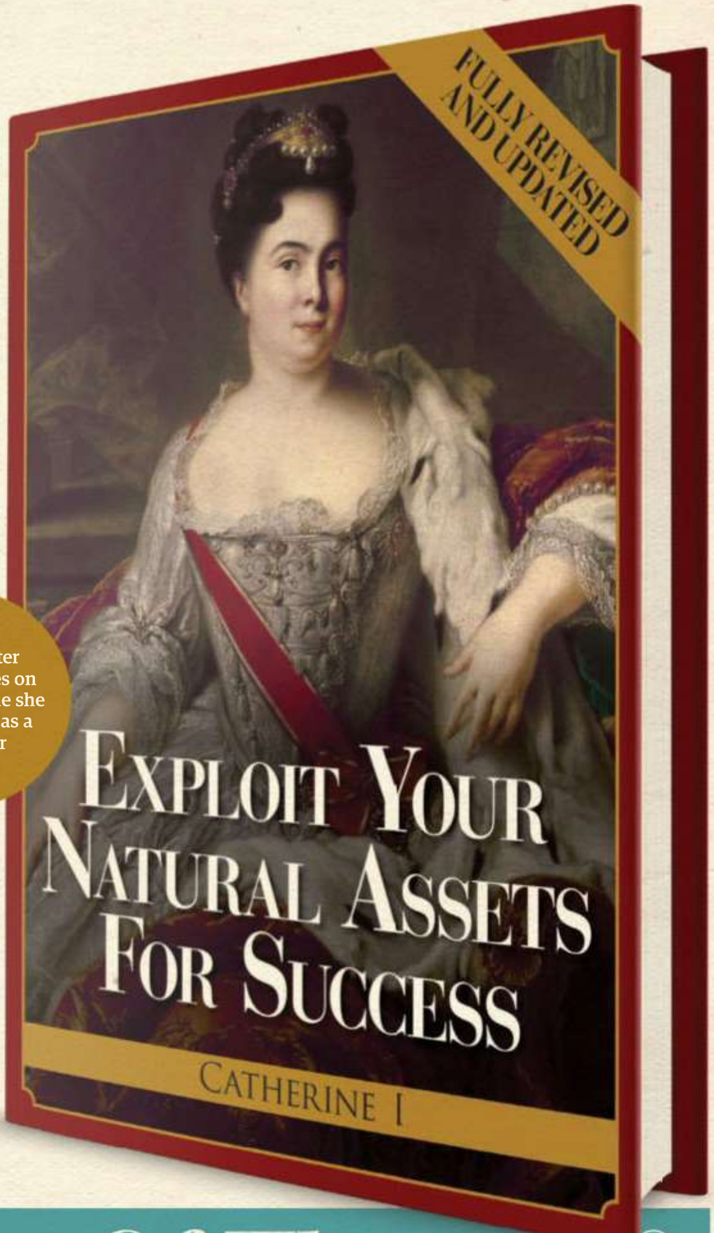
Marta grew into a remarkably beautiful young girl and she was quickly married off to a Swedish dragoon, aged 17, to avoid the pastor's son having an affair with her. When Marienburg was seized by the Russians, Marta was taken prisoner and traded between members of the Russian court until she came into the service of Count Aleksander Menshikov, a close friend of Peter I. As soon as the emperor laid eyes on the young girl, he was enraptured by her beauty, and they soon became lovers.

Marta moved into Peter's household and gave birth to a son. In 1705, she converted to the Russian Orthodox religion and changed her name to Catherine. Although no records exist, it is believed that they were married secretly in 1707.

Catherine and Peter had 12 children, but only two survived into adulthood. Peter, who was known for his terrifying temper, sent Catherine tender and loving letters, and it was known that she was able to calm him during his rages. In 1712, Peter married Catherine officially, and 12 years later she was named co-ruler. After Peter's death in 1725, the woman who had begun life as a peasant girl was proclaimed empress, becoming the first woman to rule Imperial Russia.



Russian emperor Peter I first laid eyes on Catherine while she was working as a servant for his friend


FULLY REVISED AND UPDATED
EXPLOIT YOUR NATURAL ASSETS FOR SUCCESS
CATHERINE I

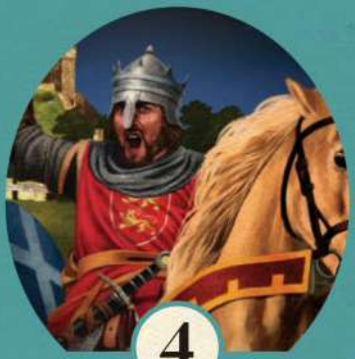
Who Is The Richest Of Them All?

Test your knowledge of some of history's richest by linking the person to their wealth (adjusted for inflation)

1 Henry Ford

2 Queen Elizabeth II

3 John F Kennedy



4 William the Conqueror

A $1 billion **B** $500 million **C** $188.1 billion **D** $230 billion

Answers 1C, 2B, 3A, 4D

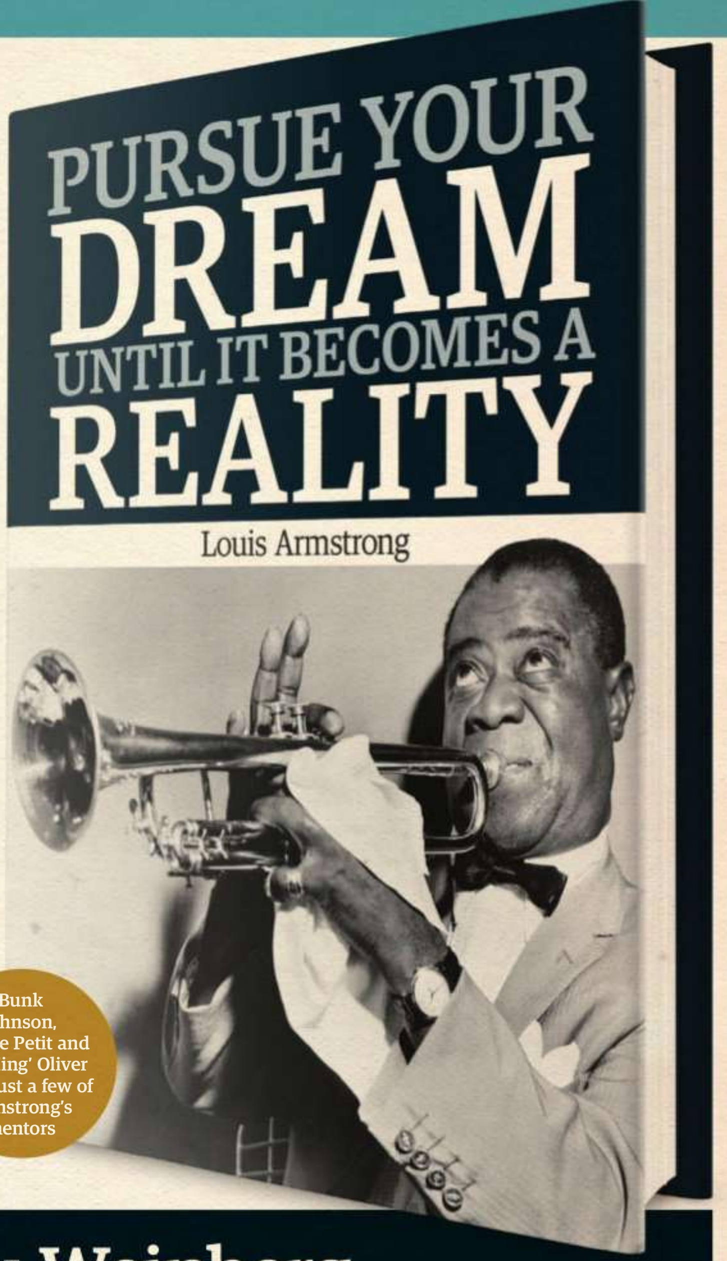
8. Louis Armstrong AMERICAN 1901-71

Armstrong was born in New Orleans to a struggling family in a neighbourhood so brutal it was known as 'The Battlefield'. This situation was not helped when his father, a factory worker, abandoned the family for another woman when he was just a baby. His mother had no choice but to turn to prostitution to support Armstrong and his sister, and she often left the children with their grandmother or uncle. Although Armstrong attended school, he was forced to take jobs on the side. He scraped together as much money as he could with work as a paperboy and by gathering discarded food, which he sold on to restaurants. He also took a job hauling coal to Storyville, where he was exposed to bands playing in brothels and dance halls. This is likely where his love affair with music began.

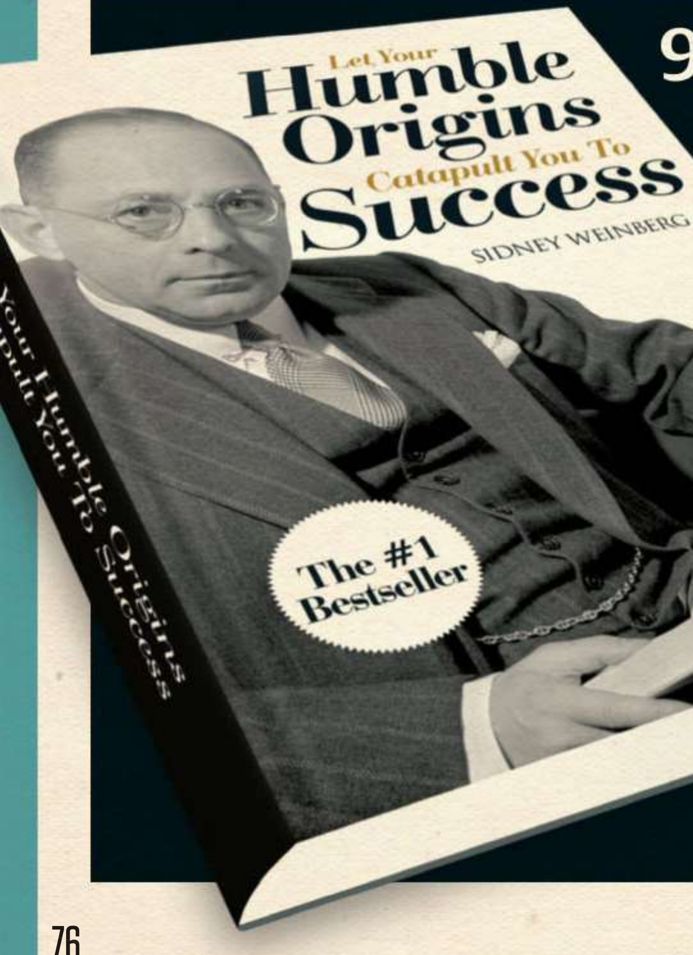
Aged 11, Armstrong dropped out of school and joined a quartet of boys who sang on the streets for money. Because he was living in New Orleans, he was exposed to lots of famous music stars, and some of them even tutored the aspiring musician. However, Louis was also getting into frequent trouble. On one occasion, after firing his stepfather's gun in the air, he was sent to the Colored Waifs' Home for Boys. This was a blessing in disguise, as while he was there Armstrong joined the band and developed his cornet skills.

As the band played across New Orleans, the talented young boy attracted attention, and he soon got his first dance hall job. Now determined to make a success of his music career, Armstrong played his cornet any time he could, listened to the advice of talented mentors and obtained a job playing on the riverboats of New Orleans. Eventually he moved to Chicago, then New York. Although he faced resistance due to his southern background and African-American heritage, Armstrong's outstanding musical ability eclipsed his skin colour and he became one of the most successful and influential jazz musicians of all time.

Bunk Johnson, Buddie Petit and Joe 'King' Oliver were just a few of Armstrong's mentors



9. Sidney Weinberg AMERICAN, 1891-1969



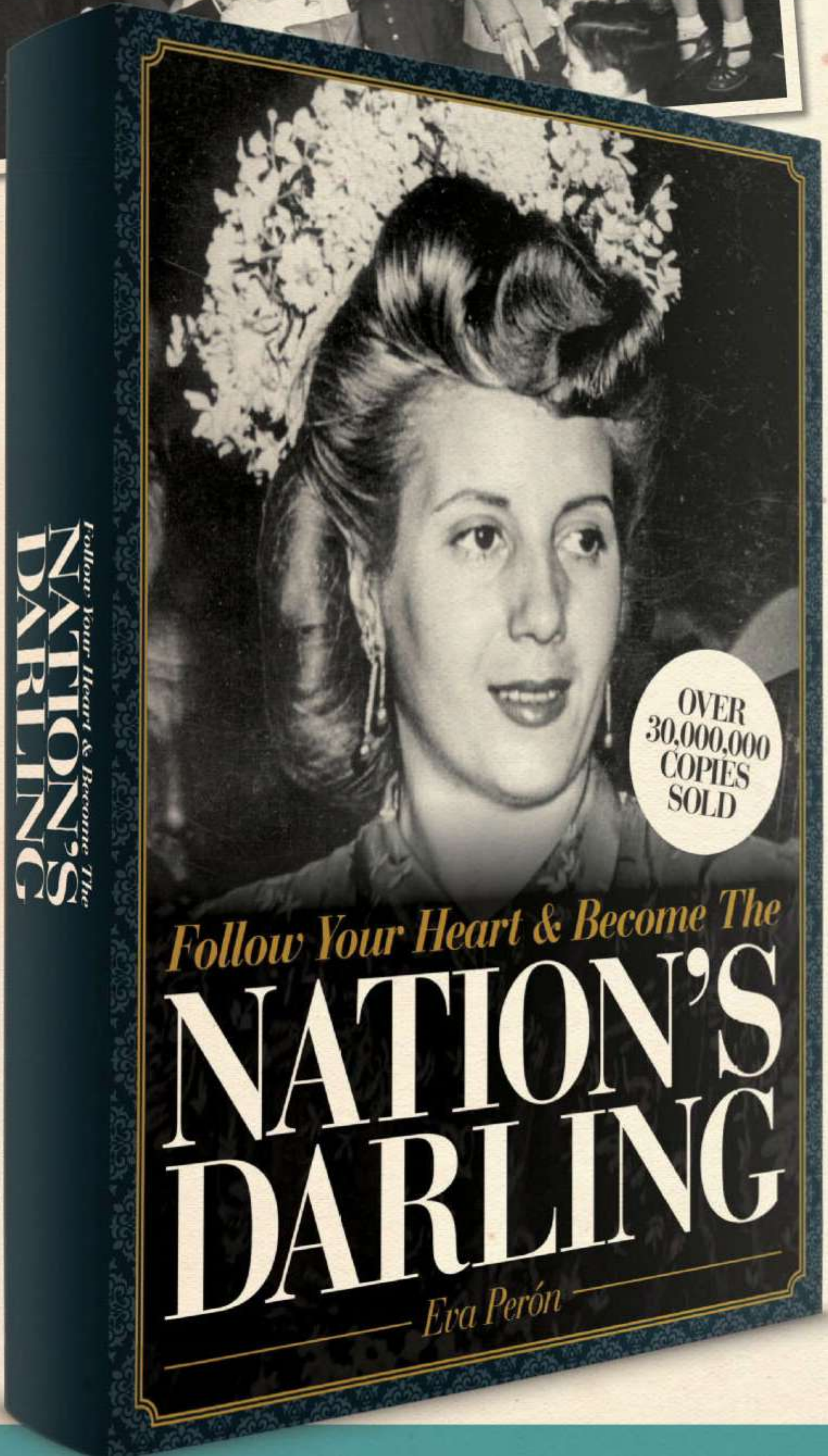
Weinberg's nickname was 'Mr Wall Street'

Although his name may not be as well known as others on this list, Weinberg's rags-to-riches story is among the most inspirational. Weinberg was one of 11 children in an immigrant Jewish family, and his father worked as a liquor bootlegger. Weinberg had an impoverished upbringing, was involved in knife fights as a preteen, and left school aged 15.

Eager for a job on Wall Street, he entered the large building on 43 Exchange Place and worked his way down from the top floor asking for a job at every office. He finally managed to bluff his way into working as an apprentice janitor for $3 a week at Goldman Sachs, a small brokers. The grandson of the firm's owner took a liking to the plucky young boy and sent him first to the mail room, then to business college.

Weinberg was hard working with superb social skills at a time when the financial world was rife with anti-Semitism. By 1925, the firm bought him a seat on the stock exchange; two years later he was made a partner and by 1930 he was senior partner. Thanks to Weinberg, Goldman Sachs was transformed from a moderately successful business into the world's leading investment bank. Weinberg never forgot his modest roots, instead using them to his advantage, stating: "You'll have to make that plainer. I'm just a dumb, uneducated kid from Brooklyn." He was also a close friend of Franklin D Roosevelt, campaigned for Dwight D Eisenhower and helped Henry Ford revitalise his failing motor company.

Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical *Evita* is about the life of Eva Perón



10. Eva Perón

ARGENTINEAN, 1919-52

Today, Eva Perón is a legendary figure not only in Argentina but the world over. She achieved fame for using her power as first lady to fight for women's suffrage and the rights of the poor, and it is of no doubt that her own modest beginnings played a huge influence on this.

Born Eva Duarte, both of her parents were descended from Basque immigrants. Her father, however, already had a wife and a family, and when she was one he left to live with them. Perón's mother struggled to provide for her children, and had no choice but to move to the poorest area of the city of Junin, Los Toldos. To make a living, Perón's mother sewed clothes for neighbours. However, even in the poverty-stricken area of Los Toldos, the family was harassed for being abandoned by their father and being illegitimate. When her father died, they were not allowed to attend the funeral.

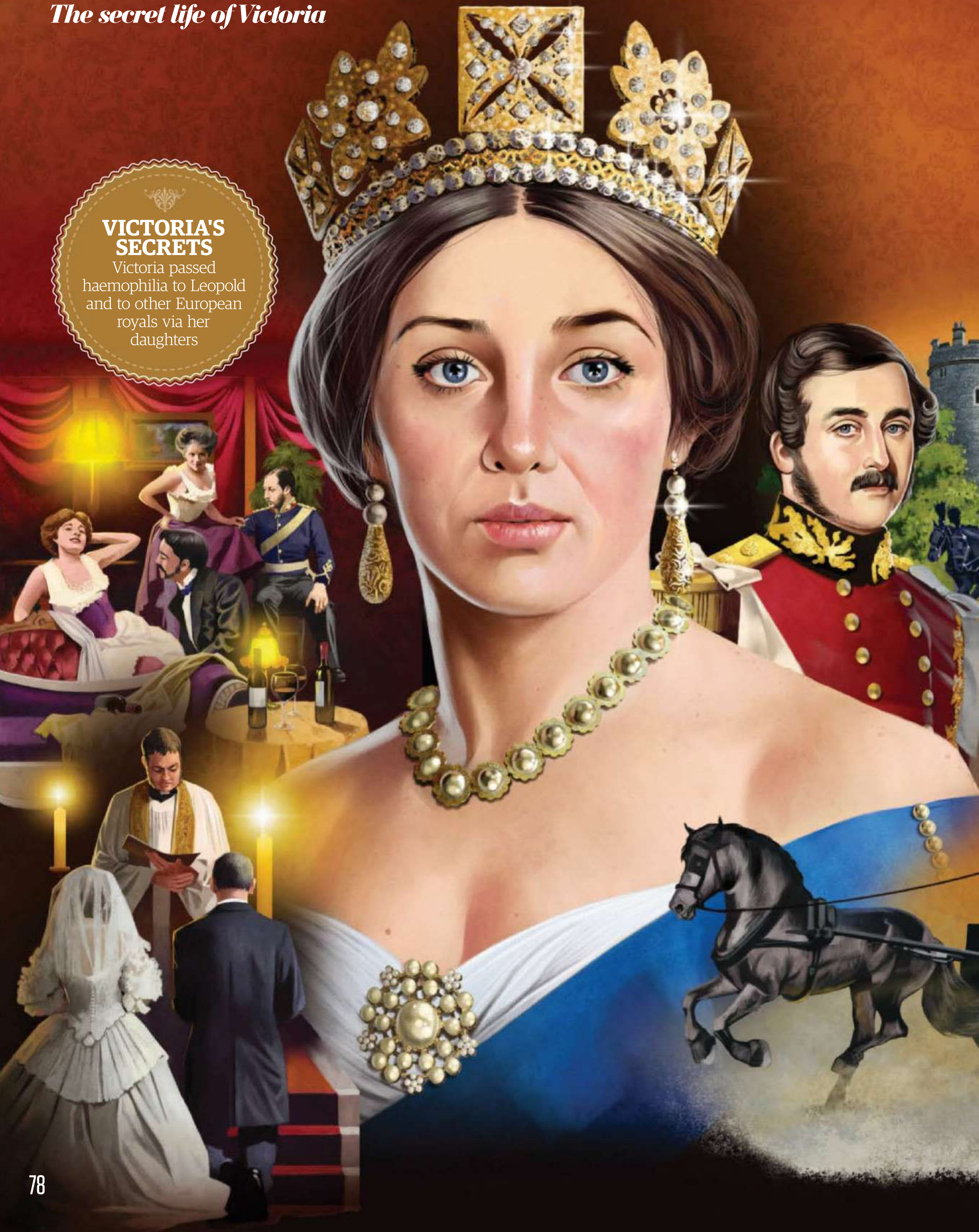
The family managed to make enough money to move to a one-room apartment in Junin, where the children and their mother worked as cooks for wealthy estates. The financial situation was not resolved until Perón's older brother helped the family get a bigger house. Without abject poverty hanging over her head, Perón was able to develop her love of acting. Although her mother had plans to marry her off as soon as possible, the young girl dreamed of becoming an actress.

Headstrong and determined, Perón moved to Buenos Aires around the age of 15 to pursue her dream. Bleaching her black hair blonde, she found work with many theatre companies and radio stations, and eventually landed her first film role. This was no mean feat for a woman with no connections or education. Her first taste of financial stability came when she signed a five-year contract in a historical-drama radio show. Eventually, Perón co-owned the radio station.

It was while working at the station that she was introduced to an ambitious man named Juan Perón. Then working as the secretary of labour, he arranged an artistic fundraiser that ended with a gala, and it was here that the two met. The 48-year-old politician was very open to listening to the ideas of the uneducated 24-year-old and the two hit it off instantly, marrying in 1945. When Juan stood for election in 1946, Perón used her platform as a radio presenter to appeal to the poor, and spoke of her own humble beginnings. She was also the first woman in the country's history to appear in public with her husband as he campaigned. Although this didn't go down well with the upper class, the public fell in love with her.

Juan was elected and Perón continued to play a leading role in politics. She kept her promises to the working classes and supported social welfare benefits and higher wages. She also campaigned actively for female suffrage, which was finally achieved in 1947, largely thanks to her work. Perón's death in 1952, when she was aged just 32, devastated the nation, and to this day she is remembered for the incredible difference that she made in the country's history, despite her own humble beginnings.

© Alamy



VICTORIA'S SECRETS

Victoria passed haemophilia to Leopold and to other European royals via her daughters

The secret life of VICTORIA

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert appeared to the world to be the image of marital bliss, but behind closed doors there were ample tears and tantrums

Written by David Crookes

On a cold, dark evening, Queen Victoria stood at the top of the main staircase at the heart of Windsor Castle. It was 7.30pm on 10 October 1839, and she was expecting two visitors from Germany: Albert and his brother Ernest. The trio had met before but the queen had not been very impressed. At a dinner three years earlier, Albert in particular had proven to be a slovenly, shy and awkward guest, prone to yawning and sleeping in the afternoon. She was unimpressed by his weight and feared he had shown little time for court life. But as he walked into her view that evening, her opinion of him suddenly changed.

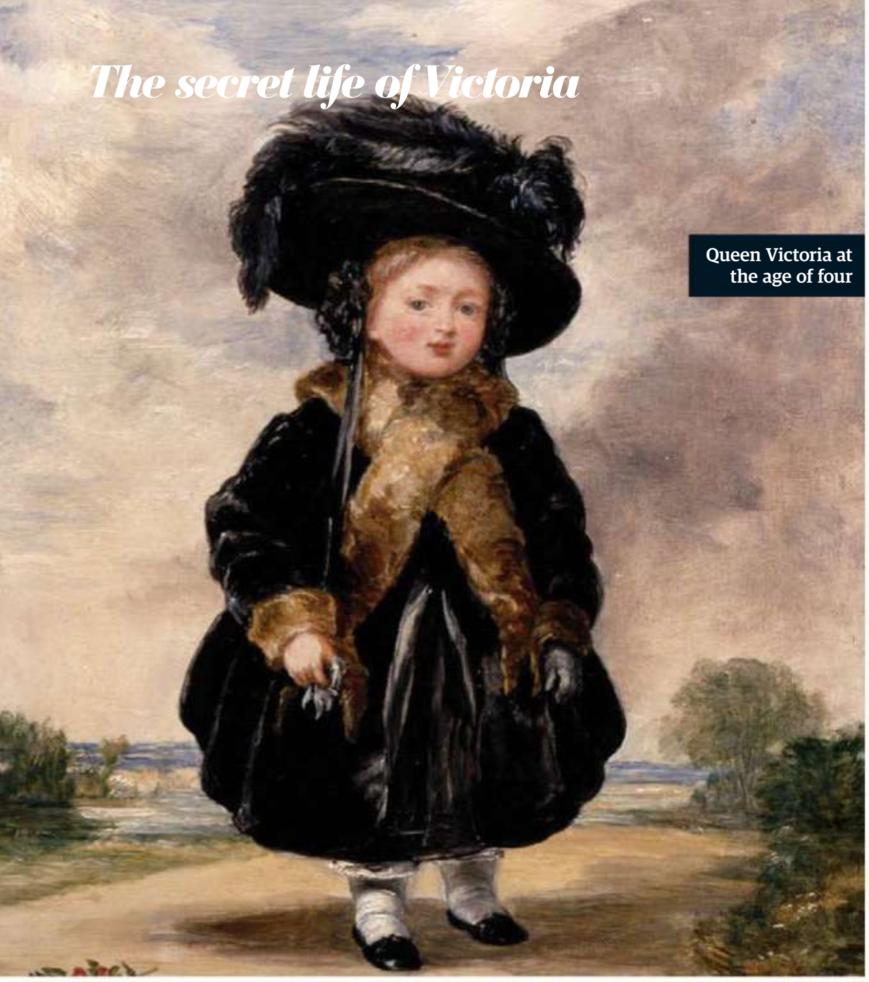
Albert - a German prince of Saxe-Coburg, a small German kingdom with a strong role in the dynastic and political history of Europe at the time - was her first cousin. He had been educated well throughout his childhood and he studied law, political economy, philosophy and art history at the University of Bonn. Albert had become a fit young man, a keen gymnast and rider. He also played music and he proved himself to be rather cultured. All of this pleased his family, not least Victoria and Albert's grandmother, Duchess Augusta. She had been keen to arrange the pair's previous meeting and she hoped they would marry.

"It was with some emotion that I beheld Albert - who is beautiful," Victoria would write of the encounter in 1839, finding the prince "grown and changed and embellished." She saw before her an "excessively handsome" man with "such beautiful blue eyes, an exquisite nose, and such a pretty mouth with delicate mustachios and slight - but very slight - whiskers."

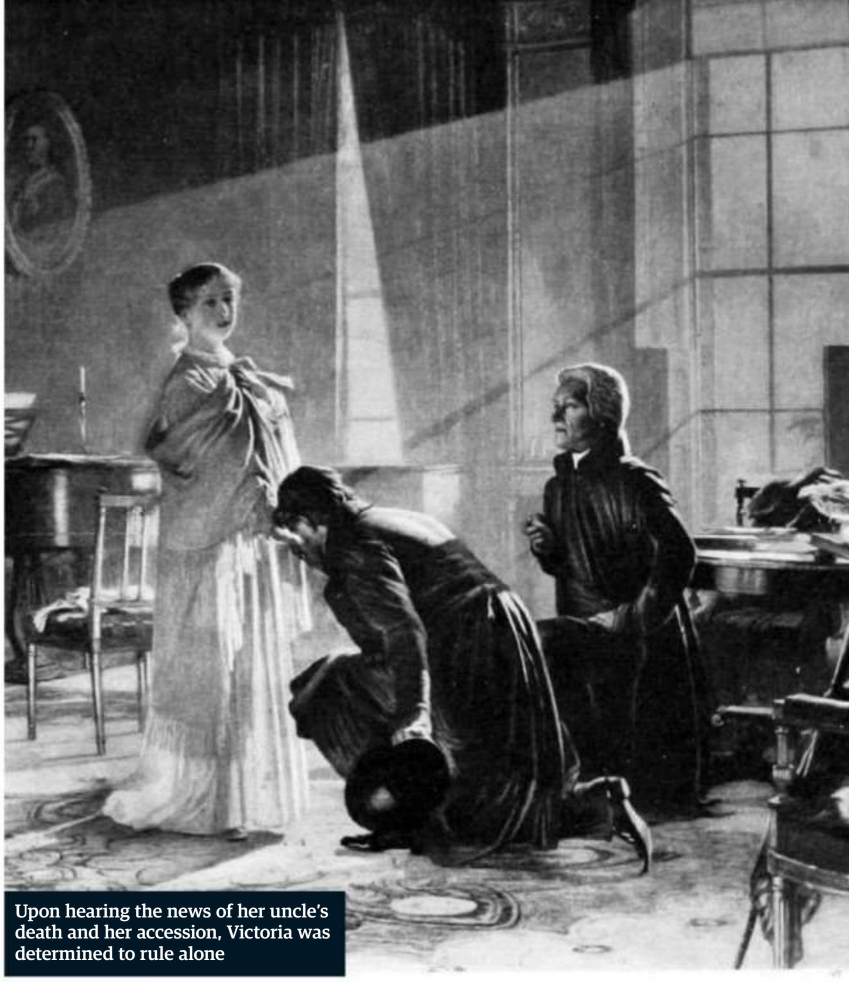
So infatuated was the sovereign that she invited Albert to Windsor Castle five days later. "We embraced each other over and over again and he was so kind and so affectionate," she wrote. On 10 February 1840, the couple - both aged 20 - married at the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace.

Albert was a hard worker and an intelligent man, educated throughout his childhood by a tutor called Christopher Florschutz, who effectively raised both him and his brother. Florschutz was a true constant in Albert's life, given his father had divorced his mother on grounds of adultery and banished her to Switzerland when the prince was only seven years old. But Albert also had a strong sense of entitlement and a stern will. With Victoria's love for him so intense, the prince was able to exert control over her.

The pair were constantly engaged in a power struggle and there were terrible rows between them. Albert effectively wanted to be Britain's king in all but name, and he was single minded in his determination to make his presence in the country known. He quickly replaced the prime minister, Lord Melbourne, as the main influence on Victoria's political views, wedging a distance within the close friendship that the queen and the Whig Party leader had long enjoyed. Crucially, he also made Victoria feel less capable than him. The tension bubbled close to the surface.



Queen Victoria at the age of four



Upon hearing the news of her uncle's death and her accession, Victoria was determined to rule alone

There were many differences of opinion. Respected historian Jane Ridley notes in her biography, *Victoria: Queen, Matriarch, Empress*, that the pair rowed over how their children should be cared for. Following one particular flare-up regarding their first child - also named Victoria, Vicky for short - Albert pushed a note under the queen's door. "I shall have nothing more to do with it; take the child away and do as you like and if she dies you will have it on your conscience," he wrote.

The disagreements over childcare led to the departure of Victoria's governess Baroness Louise Lehzen, who had controlled the court and the queen's private expenditure. Albert did not like Lehzen "who regards herself as a demi-god." Reluctantly, Victoria agreed. "I am ready to submit to his wishes as I love him so dearly," she wrote in a letter to Baron Stockmar, the Anglo-Belgian statesman sent by Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to serve as her adviser.

VICTORIA'S SECRETS

Aged 15, Victoria is said to have had an affair with a Scottish nobleman, the 13th Lord Elphinstone

The couple had nine children in total. Victoria had become pregnant within weeks of marrying Albert, and Vicky had been born on 21 November 1840. Her second, Albert Edward, was born the following year, Alice two years later and Alfred the year after that. Helena came into the world in 1846, Louise in 1848, Arthur in 1850, Leopold in 1853 and Beatrice in 1857. Nine children in 17 years meant that for much of her marriage Victoria was carrying a baby or nurturing her newborns. Yet she hated being pregnant. "I think much more of our being like a cow or a dog at such moments," she would later write to an adult Vicky. She would also reveal: "I have no adoration for very little babies." And she would clarify: "An ugly baby is a very nasty object - and the prettiest is frightful when undressed."

The queen was a prolific letter writer. She would write an average of 2,500 words every day, and she did so for 70 years. They would be impulsive, revealing her feelings and thoughts as they came to her. From the age of 13, they allowed her to release her emotions and reveal her character. Yet her early life was lonely. Victoria's father, the duke of Kent, died when she was eight months old, and she was brought up by a controlling yet indulgent mother and Baroness Lehzen.

Victoria was addressed as 'your royal highness' from a very young age, and she was a spoilt child. But she was also closely monitored and under constant scrutiny. In 1830, when Victoria was 11 years old, Lehzen introduced 'behaviour books', in which an assessment of the princess's attitude was recorded. She was also educated in isolation under what was called the 'Kensington System', an elaborate and strict set of rules devised by her mother and attendant Sir John Conroy.

Her freedom was curtailed, her life restrained, and she began to feel her mother had become hard of heart. Victoria had been diagnosed with typhoid in 1835, aged 16, and Victoire had failed to nurse her. Instead, she and Sir John tried to persuade Victoria to make him her private secretary upon her succession and agree that she was not fit to rule until she was 21. Victoria resisted. She hated Sir John, who bullied her and called her ugly and unintelligent. So when she became queen aged 18, following the death of her uncle, King William IV, Victoria dismissed Sir John from her own household and dropped her mother too. If she was to rule, she surmised, she would do so alone.

Her marriage to Albert changed her approach entirely, though. Her frequent pregnancies meant she wasn't always able to carry out her full suite of duties alone, so Albert would step up and take on more of the work. He enjoyed this immensely, but it did put a strain on the relationship. Victoria wished to spend more time with him, but he would throw himself into his work, often becoming a prisoner of his own ideas (Ridley notes that he spent hours relentlessly transcribing and editing letters written by the queen, or in reality written by him, to suit a new topic-based filing system he had created). As time went on, Albert would become responsible for running the queen's household, estates and office.

On many occasions, Victoria's temper came to the fore. She would remind Albert that she was the queen and insisted that she got the upper hand. Yet she would usually relent, writing apologies and actually helping Albert boost his power further. Deep down, she wanted her husband - a man who the British public had found hard to accept - to be embraced. Her feelings of pride when he opened his personal project, the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851, were obvious. But at the same time, she felt her power being diminished, her temper becoming so heated at times that some feared she was losing her mind.

Ridley notes in her biography that as early as 1842 Albert began to attend ministerial meetings and the queen spoke not of "I" but "we." Albert would write many of the queen's important letters and sit beside her as she received ministers.

> "His influence on her was so great that Victoria's household began to call her Mrs Brown behind her back"

Decisions would most often be made by him and he would agonise over them, his political mind working overtime trying to come up with the perfect solution. He wanted to be everything to the queen: the sole confidential adviser in politics, the private secretary and the permanent minister among many. Deep down, what he really wanted was to be king.

But there is no doubt there was great love between the two. It may not have been domestic bliss, but neither was it an arranged marriage: Victoria had asked Albert to marry her precisely because she adored him. Yet on whether there was the same love for her children, historians are split.

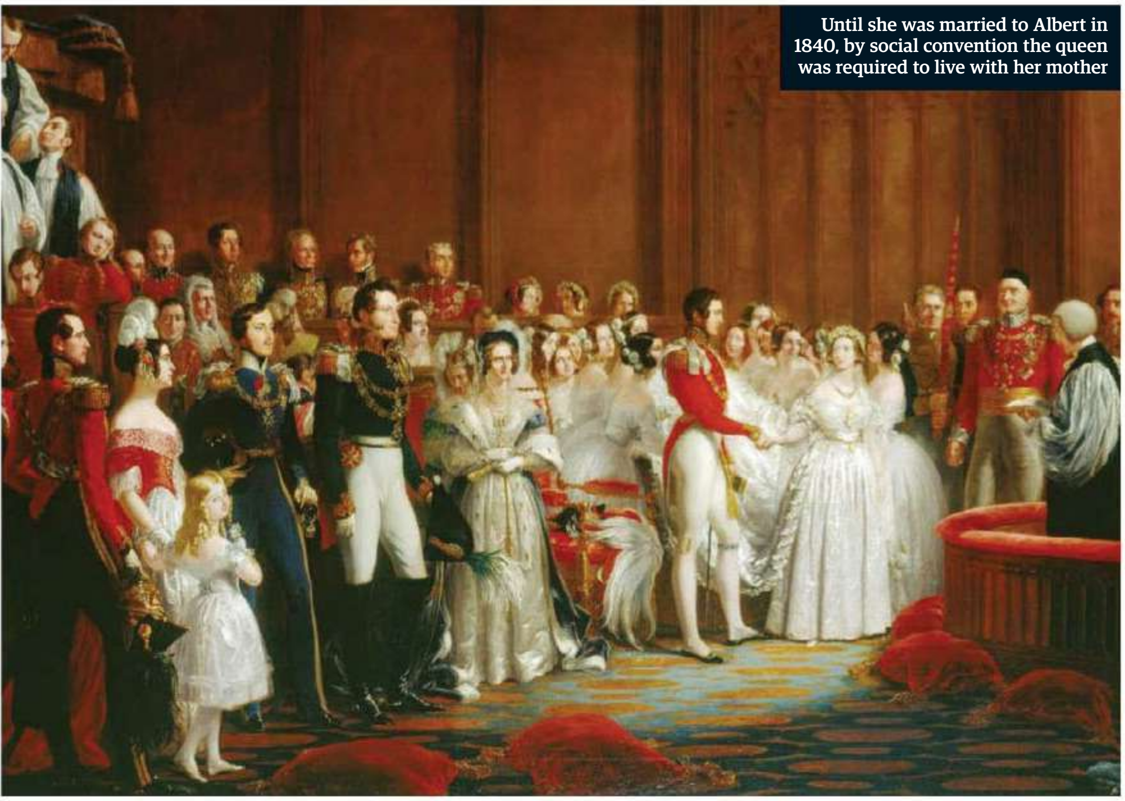
Biographer Julia Baird says Victoria's diary entries in the 1840s and 1850s "reveal a mother who delighted in her children with a marked tenderness." But there are plenty of entries in her journals to suggest she was unhappy being a mother. Victoria made no secret of her dislike for breastfeeding, employing a wet nurse for such duties. She also preferred time spent being intimate with her husband than play with her children. As a result, many historians have labelled the queen a "domestic tyrant" who controlled her offspring in the same tight, demanding way that she herself had been brought up. She may have been hands-on, as was Albert, but she would also scold and beat them. Helen Rappaport, author of *Magnificent Obsession*, says Victoria and Albert were "pretty awful parents."

Even so, the queen felt it was important for the children to spend as much time with their parents as possible. And with so much to deal with - her many children to manage, her affection for her husband and the strains of her duties - she could perhaps be forgiven for feeling exhausted, stroppy and temperamental at times.

Whenever Albert was away, Victoria pined for him. When he was around and wasn't giving her his full attention, she could fly off the handle at the drop of a hat. Albert would carefully steer her and tell her what to say and what to write. He believed Victoria to be intellectually inferior to him, and she was subservient. She expected her offspring to show the same level of obedience she showed to him.

VICTORIA'S SECRETS

During the wars of German Unification, Princess Vicky identified with Prussia's cause



Until she was married to Albert in 1840, by social convention the queen was required to live with her mother

VICTORIAN COURTSHIP

The upper echelons of society abided by certain rules of etiquette when it was time to find a partner

Go to a ball

1 Young Victorian women will make themselves officially available, typically by attending a dance or a ball. An older chaperone will maintain a watchful eye while potential suitors express interest in a dance. The woman will select the most suitable.

Talk and walk

2 Once a potential match is found, the courtship can begin. Suitors will have a (clean and proper) conversation under the watchful eye of the chaperone, but physical contact is forbidden. All being well, the couple may take a walk together.

Be flirtatious

3 It is perfectly acceptable for some flirtation, but not excessively so. It is also important for the man to be accepted by the woman's parents - this is usually helped by a man being deemed financially ready for marriage.

Keep company

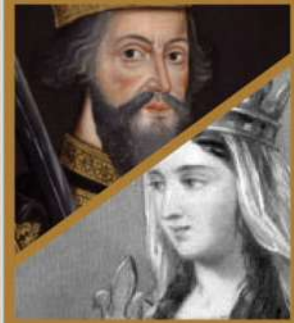
4 If the couple want to continue seeing each other, they 'keep company'. Further chaperoned dates will take place, again without any physical contact. Love letters will be written and gifts, including locks of hair, can be exchanged. Women should keep a diary.

Get engaged

5 The man may propose. There is no backing out of engagements, but it allows for unchaperoned dates. Providing the suitors are of the same class and at least aged 12 for females or 14 for males, a marriage can go ahead.

Royal romances?

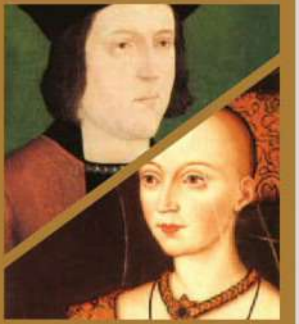
There have been a fair few 'perfect' royal marriages in history, but were they all that they seemed?



William the Conqueror and Matilda of Flanders

Although the couple, who married in 1053, had been excommunicated by the pope, they remained together until Matilda died in 1083. Her death caused William to become deeply depressed, but they had at least four sons and five daughters and their marriage was said to be happy. There were rumours that she had been in love with the English ambassador to Flanders, though.

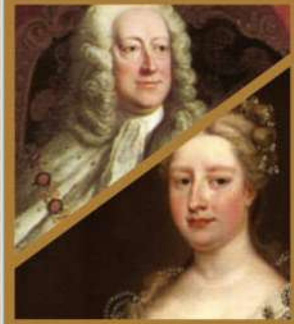
True love? Yes



Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville

Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville were a mismatch from the beginning: a royal and a minor noble. But the king is said to have instantly fallen in love with her. He married her without haste, albeit in secret. This caused great upset and Elizabeth gained a reputation (whether justified or not) for using her position as queen to further the cause of her relatives.

True love? Perhaps



George II and Caroline of Brandenburg-Ansbach

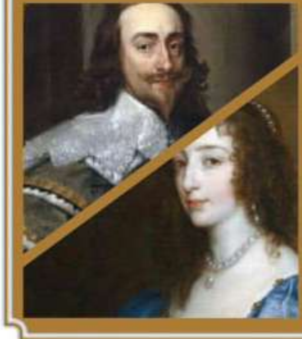
It may have been a diplomatic marriage, but George II and Caroline very quickly fell in love. He respected her opinion and she exercised influence over him. She also proved to be strong and was able to keep the king's mistresses in check. Indeed, their main problem was their debt-laden playboy son, Frederick, Prince of Wales. When Caroline died, George was devastated.

True love? Yes

King Edward VIII and Wallis Simpson

Edward VIII loved American divorcee Wallis Simpson so much that he gave up his throne to be with her. But some historians believe Wallis was seduced by the royal association. Her intimate notes to ex-husband Ernest discussed her uncertainty and revealed that the king had threatened to kill himself if she left. Simpson had a four-year affair with a man 19 years her junior.

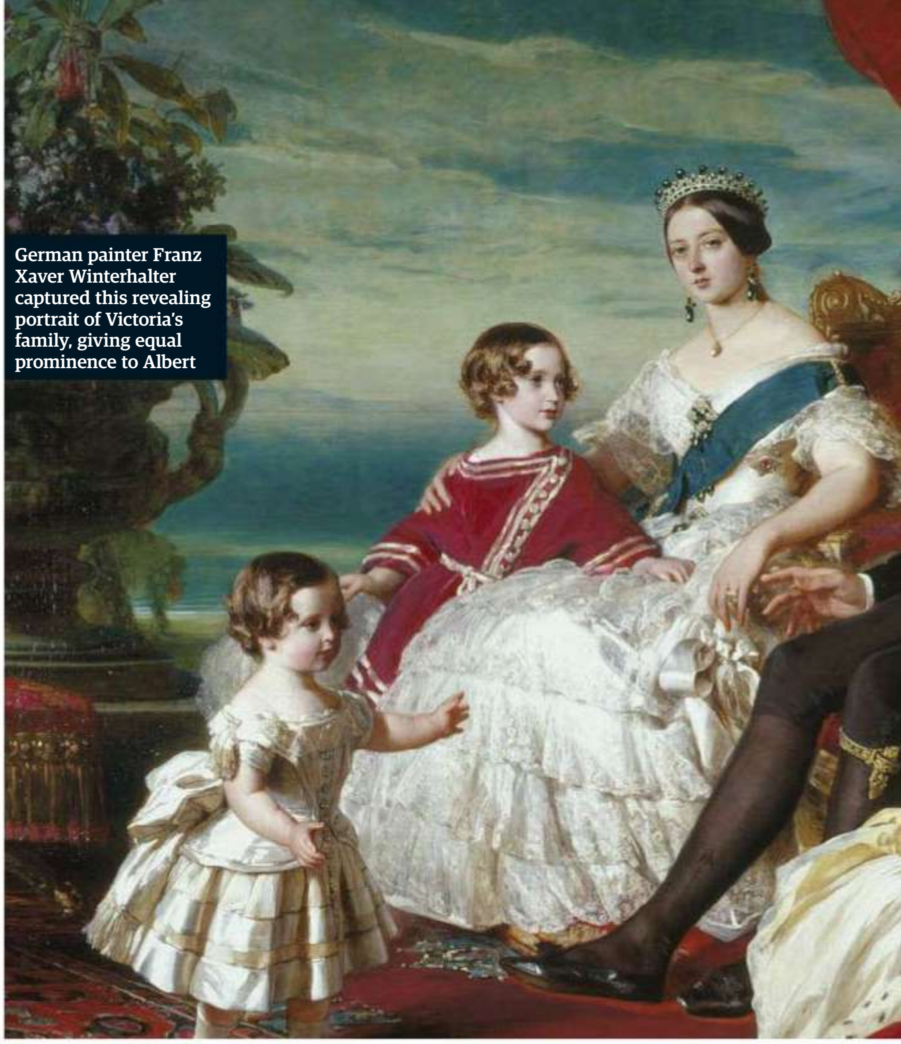
True love? No



Charles I and Henrietta Maria

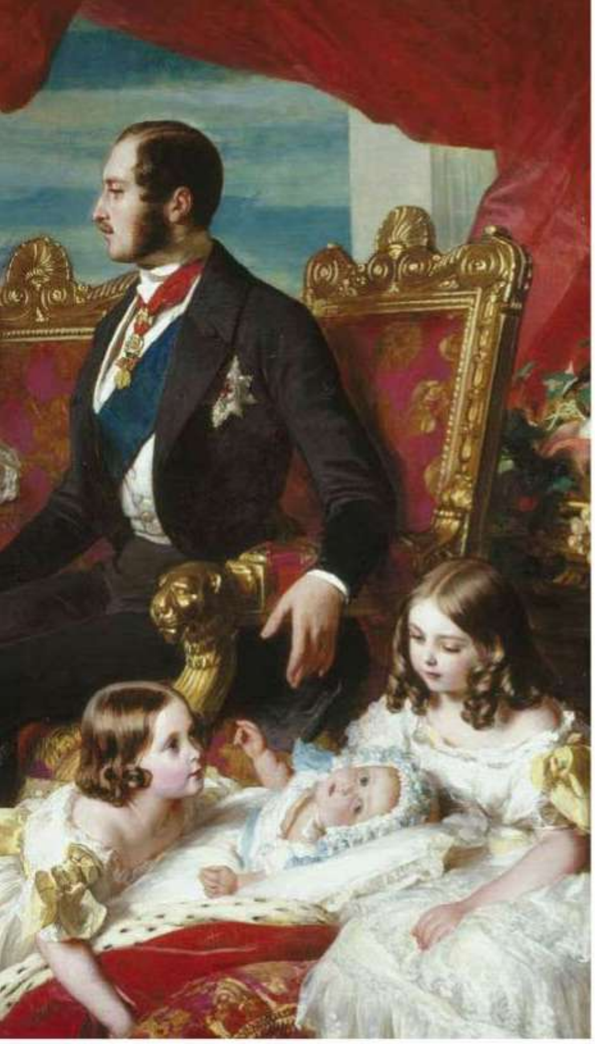
Charles sparked outrage when he wed his French Roman Catholic bride, and the first three years of marriage were rocky, marked by petty rows. The Duke of Buckingham's influence over the king was keenly felt, but when he was assassinated, the couple's love grew strong. During the civil war, Henrietta had to flee to France, never to see her husband again.

True love? Eventually



German painter Franz Xaver Winterhalter captured this revealing portrait of Victoria's family, giving equal prominence to Albert

John Brown would take the queen out riding, but was rumoured to be more than just a servant



Victoria photographed by JE Mayall in 1860

Vicky, an intelligent and precocious child, was the queen's favourite for a time, but it did not mean she would escape a rebuke - even in adulthood. Victoria was upset when Vicky had her first child, but her vitriol was tame in comparison to her words for Albert Edward, who was widely considered her thorn. Bertie, as he was also known, was noted to be a disappointment. "His intellect - alas! is weak which is not his fault but, what is his fault is his shocking laziness," she wrote.

Bertie had a reputation as a playboy prince, which jarred against the straight-laced upbringing that was fostered by Albert. Although Bertie would become king and successfully tour North America and the Indian subcontinent as the prince of Wales, he struggled with his studies, was barred from seeing state papers and was also vetoed from serving in the military.

His series of affairs angered Victoria the most. During a ten-week spell at Curragh Camp in Ireland with the Grenadier Guards in 1861, Bertie's fellow officers arranged for the Irish actress Nellie Clifden to sleep with him. It appalled his parents and Albert visited his son in Cambridge, where Bertie was studying, in order to discuss the matter. Father and son took a long walk in the pouring rain but Albert returned feeling very ill. He died three weeks later, aged 42, on 7 December 1861 at Windsor Castle. While doctors diagnosed the cause of death as having been typhoid, Victoria blamed their son.

VICTORIA'S SECRETS

In one of seven attempts on her life, Edward Oxford tried to kill a pregnant Victoria in 1840

The queen entered into a period of deep mourning that would last for the remainder of her reign. It was made harder by her mother - with whom she'd reconciled and become close to - passing away earlier in the year. Victoria felt very alone and she went into isolation, only this time out of her own free will. Nicknamed the 'widow of Windsor', she divided her time between Windsor Castle, Osborne House and Balmoral Castle, and was forever wearing black. The only time people saw her was during rare public appearances and for official government duties. There's no doubt that the remaining 40 years of her life saw a very different Victoria.

Her stifling refusal to let her children live their own lives intensified after Albert's death. Doctors and servants would be ordered to report back on their progress, according to Ridley. Meanwhile, being cheerful was frowned upon, in case it upset the memory of their father. Victoria would emotionally manipulate her children via letters that they would feel compelled to reply to. The queen wanted Alice and her husband Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt to live with her in Britain, and she wanted Helena and her husband to reside at Windsor. Louise's marriage to a subject, Lord Lorne, displeased her, but Beatrice's marriage to Prince Henry Battenberg satisfied the queen, as the pair stayed close by.

Victoria also fiercely protected Leopold, who was suffering with haemophilia, and who she saw as the most intelligent of her sons. She tried to keep him close and objected to him studying at Cambridge. At the same time, she allowed him to be looked after by Archie, the brother of her attendant from Scotland, John Brown. Archie bullied Leopold, but Victoria was said to have ignored it. It is speculated that she allowed this behaviour to continue because of her close relationship with John Brown.

Having lost confidence in her own abilities, Victoria became depressed, but during the 1860s she grew close to Brown, calling him "friend more than servant." He became the queen's Highland Servant in 1865 and his influence on her was so great that Victoria's household began to call her Mrs Brown behind her back.

Victoria had known Brown since 1849 and Albert had liked him. Following the prince's death, it was Brown's job to lead the queen in daily pony rides. She lavished him with gifts, commissioned a portrait of him and did little to wave away the gossip. She would almost certainly have known that the satirical magazine *Punch* was ridiculing him often and that the Swiss newspaper *Gazette de Lausanne* was claiming she had secretly married Brown and even bourne a child by him.

Biographer AN Wilson disputes a pregnancy, though. He believes Victoria and Brown slept in the same bed and hugged, but that was as far as the physical relationship went. He also claims they had a small marriage ceremony at Crathie Kirk in Scotland. Even so, artist Edhar Boehn, who sculpted a head of Brown at Balmoral, said the queen had allowed the man she referred to as "darling" in her letters "every conjugal privilege." When Brown died, in 1883 aged 56, of the skin disease erysipelas, his death crushed her. Victoria wanted to write a biography of him, for he was her rock and confidant if nothing else.

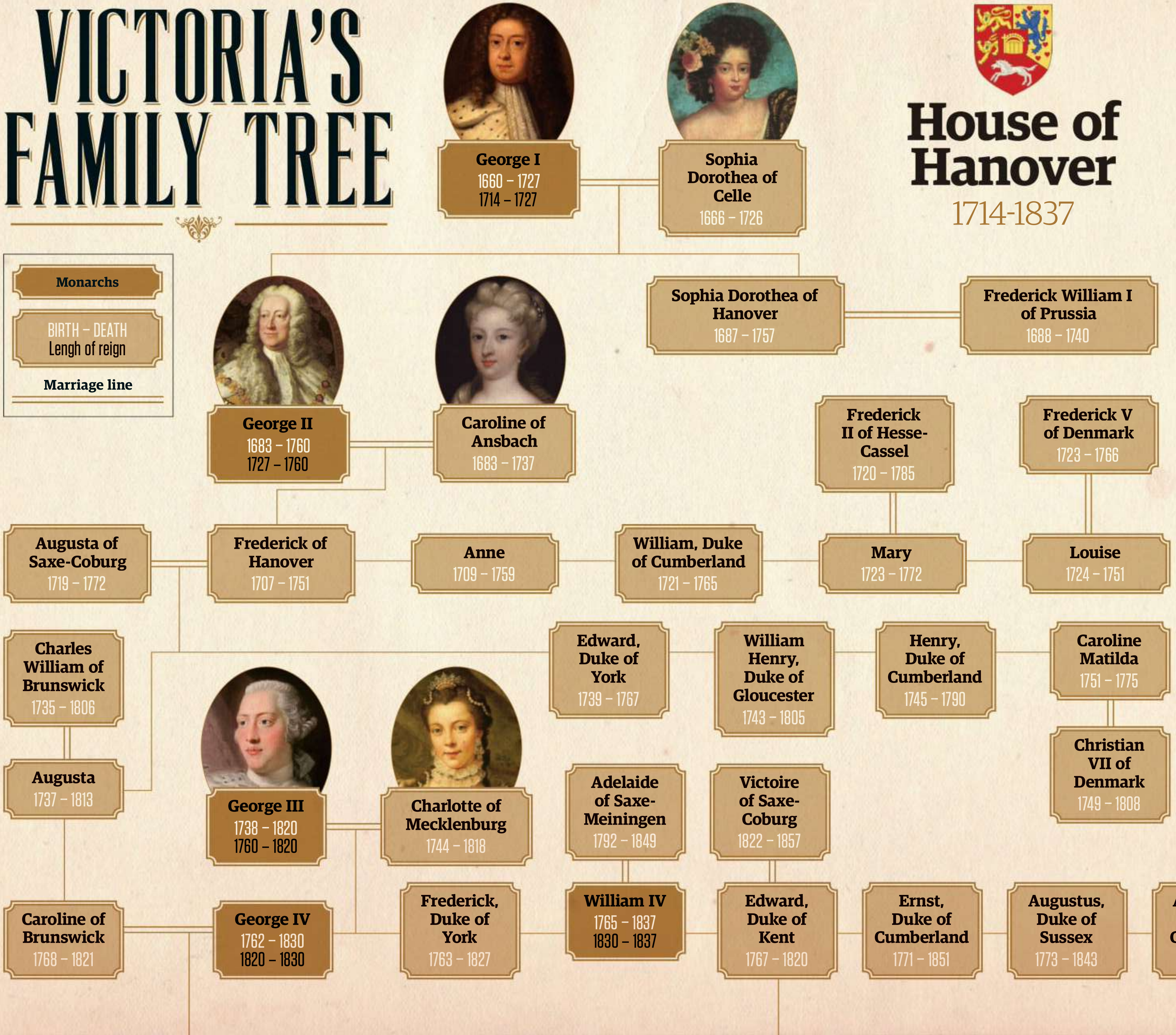
Still, she carried on. Victoria came to have 42 grandchildren (37 of which were born during her life) and - thanks to having family members scattered across the continent - she also became nicknamed 'the grandmother of Europe'. She had achieved plenty, becoming the proud Empress of India and Britain's longest-reigning monarch. She celebrated her Diamond Jubilee in 1896 and, as she become older, the mists of depression began to lift to a small degree.

At the start of 1901, Victoria was ill. Her son Albert Edward and eldest grandson Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany were at her deathbed, and there were signs of love between mother and son. Victoria knew that, at the age of 59, Bertie - King Edward VII - would take to the throne, but she seemed at peace. On 22 January, Victoria died. Now it was time for her country to mourn.

VICTORIA'S FAMILY TREE

House of Hanover

1714-1837



Monarchs

BIRTH – DEATH
Lengh of reign

Marriage line

George I
1660 – 1727
1714 – 1727

Sophia Dorothea of Celle
1666 – 1726

Sophia Dorothea of Hanover
1687 – 1757

Frederick William I of Prussia
1688 – 1740

George II
1683 – 1760
1727 – 1760

Caroline of Ansbach
1683 – 1737

Frederick II of Hesse-Cassel
1720 – 1785

Frederick V of Denmark
1723 – 1766

Augusta of Saxe-Coburg
1719 – 1772

Frederick of Hanover
1707 – 1751

Anne
1709 – 1759

William, Duke of Cumberland
1721 – 1765

Mary
1723 – 1772

Louise
1724 – 1751

Charles William of Brunswick
1735 – 1806

Augusta
1737 – 1813

George III
1738 – 1820
1760 – 1820

Charlotte of Mecklenburg
1744 – 1818

Edward, Duke of York
1739 – 1767

William Henry, Duke of Gloucester
1743 – 1805

Henry, Duke of Cumberland
1745 – 1790

Caroline Matilda
1751 – 1775

Christian VII of Denmark
1749 – 1808

Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen
1792 – 1849

Victoire of Saxe-Coburg
1822 – 1857

Caroline of Brunswick
1768 – 1821

George IV
1762 – 1830
1820 – 1830

Frederick, Duke of York
1763 – 1827

William IV
1765 – 1837
1830 – 1837

Edward, Duke of Kent
1767 – 1820

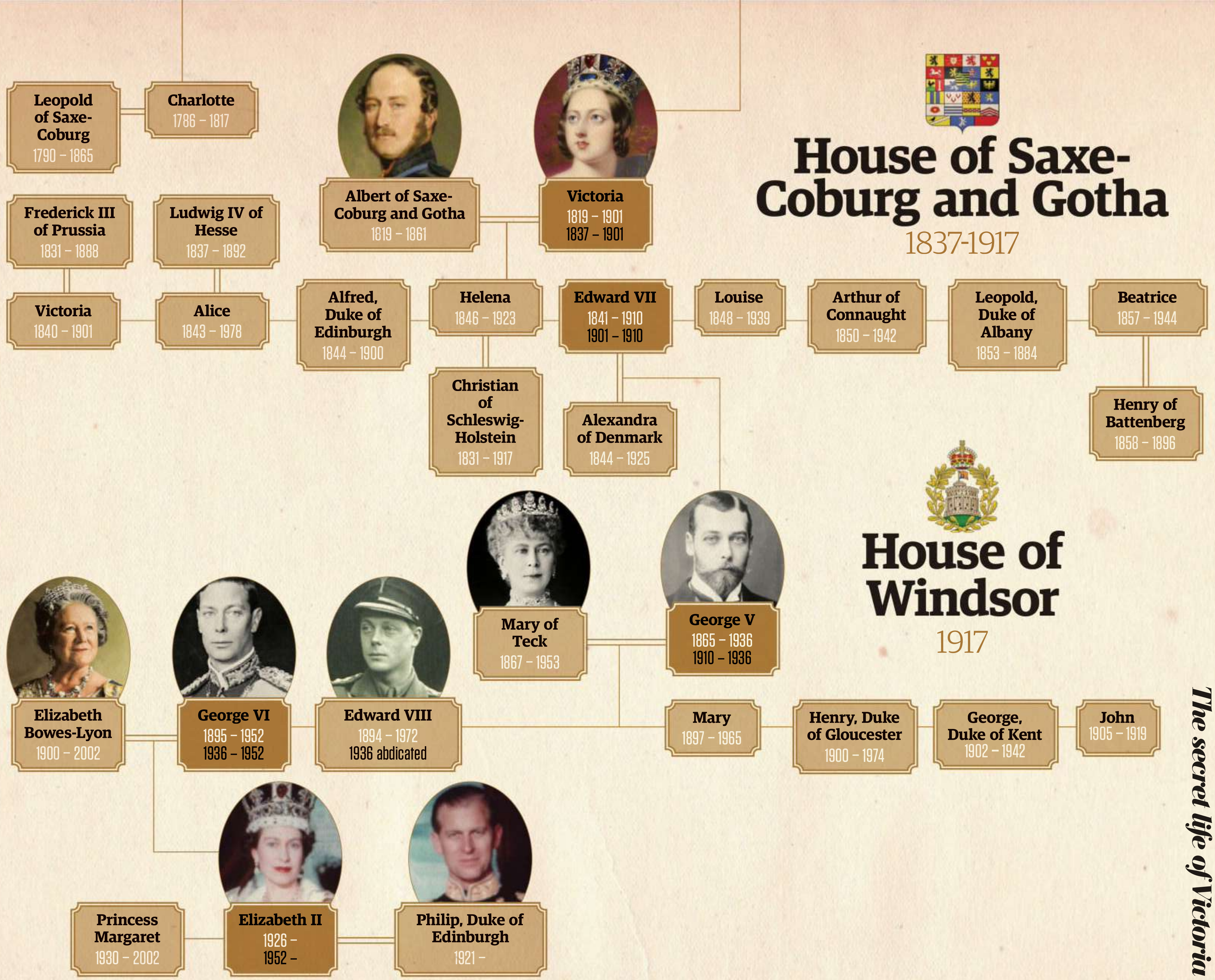
Ernst, Duke of Cumberland
1771 – 1851

Augustus, Duke of Sussex
1773 – 1843

Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge
1774 – 1850

House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

1837-1917



Leopold of Saxe-Coburg
1790 – 1865

Charlotte
1786 – 1817

Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
1819 – 1861

Victoria
1819 – 1901
1837 – 1901

Frederick III of Prussia
1831 – 1888

Ludwig IV of Hesse
1837 – 1892

Victoria
1840 – 1901

Alice
1843 – 1978

Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh
1844 – 1900

Helena
1846 – 1923

Christian of Schleswig-Holstein
1831 – 1917

Edward VII
1841 – 1910
1901 – 1910

Alexandra of Denmark
1844 – 1925

Louise
1848 – 1939

Arthur of Connaught
1850 – 1942

Leopold, Duke of Albany
1853 – 1884

Beatrice
1857 – 1944

Henry of Battenberg
1858 – 1896

House of Windsor

1917

Mary of Teck
1867 – 1953

George V
1865 – 1936
1910 – 1936

Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon
1900 – 2002

George VI
1895 – 1952
1936 – 1952

Edward VIII
1894 – 1972
1936 abdicated

Mary
1897 – 1965

Henry, Duke of Gloucester
1900 – 1974

George, Duke of Kent
1902 – 1942

John
1905 – 1919

Princess Margaret
1930 – 2002

Elizabeth II
1926 –
1952 –

Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
1921 –

REVIEWS

All About History on the books, TV shows and films causing a stir in the history world

THE COST OF COURAGE

La Résistance lives on

Author Charles Kaiser **Publisher** Other Press **Price** $26.95 **Released** Out now

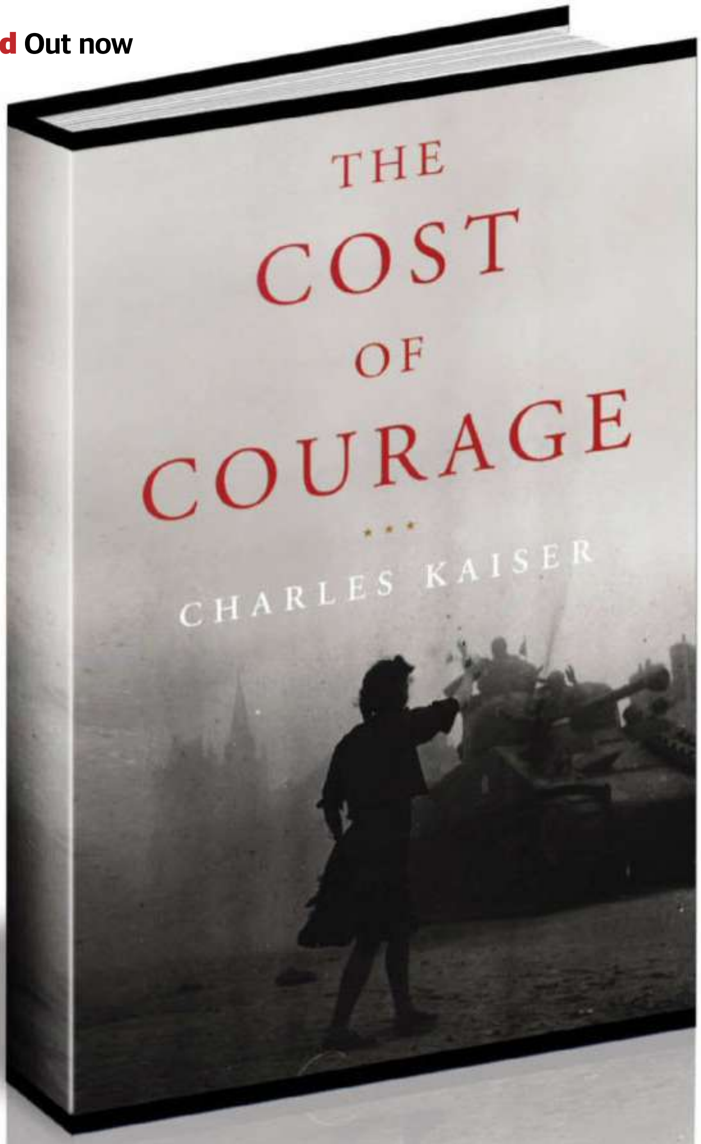
Out of the many chapters of World War II, the story of the French Resistance is one of the most dramatic and tragic. In the face of certain torture and likely death if they were caught, thousands risked their lives in order to hamper the Nazis and the ruling Vichy regime.

Everyone involved has their own story, but the one Charles Kaiser is most interested in telling is that of the Boulloche siblings: Christiane, Jacqueline and André (who later became Charles de Gaulle's personal representative in Paris). Along with many other Parisians, this relatively well-off trio played a critical role in the French Resistance, to their great cost: in 1944, André was betrayed and shot by the Gestapo then shipped off to Auschwitz, where he barely survived. His parents, Jacques and Hélène, and his older brother Robert, weren't so lucky, however. Having been arrested in lieu of the wanted Christiane, they did not survive the concentration camps.

Conscious of the lack of awareness - and in a lot of cases, abundance of outright scorn - regarding the contribution made by the French Resistance in his native USA, Kaiser seems determined to play up the bravery of its members and the sacrifices they made, although at the same time it isn't glamorised. The final quarter of the book goes to great pains to emphasise the impact the war had on the surviving Boulloches, with André in particular - despite going on to gain renown as a member of the French Socialist Party - remaining haunted by his wartime experiences. That it has taken until now for these wounds to heal so that the surviving family members feel comfortable to disclose their experiences stands as testament to the impact of war.

Taken solely from the standpoint of the reader, it's a thrilling read. At times it plays out like a Hollywood movie, with the Boulloches and their compatriots narrowly avoiding capture and death on numerous occasions, all the while going about their daily business and dealing with life's loves, triumphs and tragedies along the way. With the narrative coming from their perspective, it's easy to find yourself in their shoes, imagining the excitement and terror they must have felt while risking their lives for the greater good. Not that this is by any means a one-sided account: even the occupying German forces are given a stage, most notably General Dietrich von Choltitz, who, despite his loyalty to Hitler, couldn't bring himself to obey his orders to destroy the City of Lights. Combined with the addition of a section that switches the focus to the activities of larger-than-life figures like de Gaulle and Dwight Eisenhower at this time, and you have a portrait of a period of the war that is concise, yet somehow feels complete.

One of the most poignant aspects of the story is that it is just one of many tales from one of the most tumultuous times in history. Simultaneously providing food for thought and reasons to reflect, Kaiser has penned a book that everyone should read.



"It's easy to find yourself in their shoes, imagining the excitement and terror they must have felt"

ACROSS THE POND

An American Gentleman in Victorian London

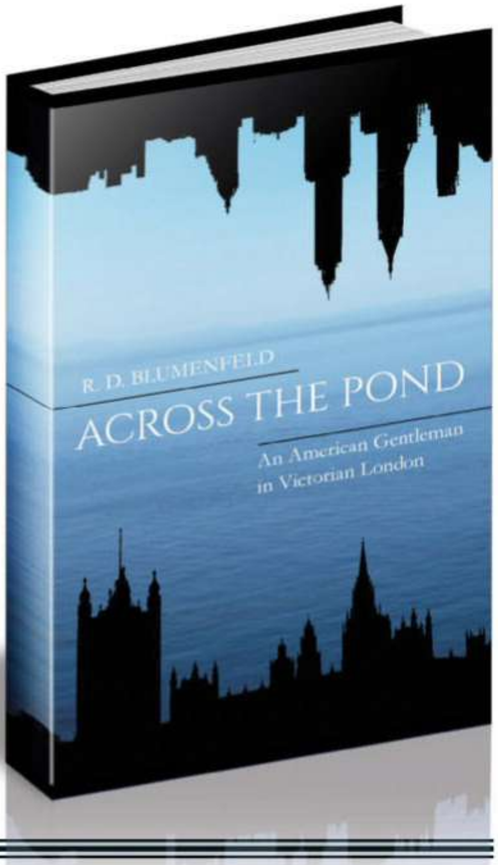
Author R D Blumenfeld **Publisher** Amberley **Price** £8.99 **Released** Out now

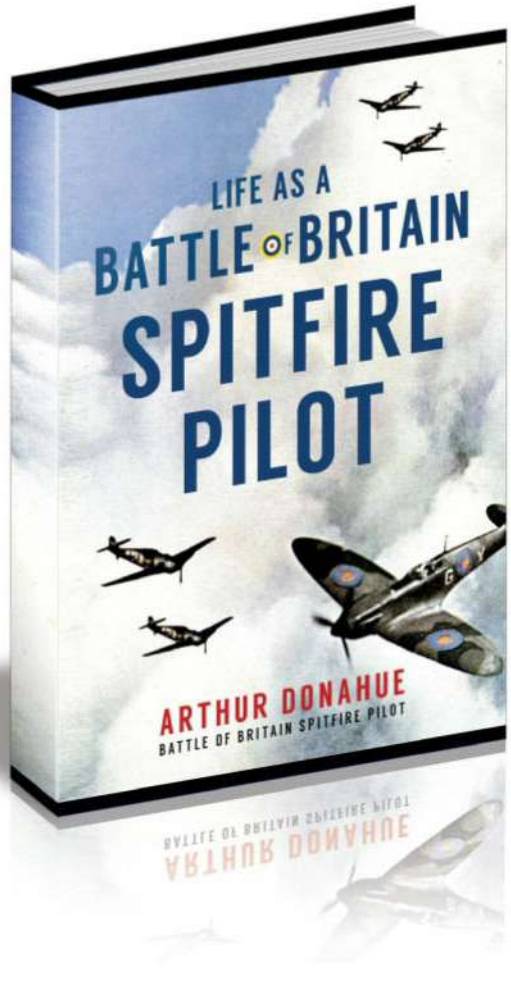
Throughout history, diary entries have provided us with some of the most honest insights into our past, and *Across The Pond* is no exception. What makes it all the more astute is the fact that it is written by an outsider unfamiliar with the cults and customs of the British, and what results is a clever, and quite simply hysterical, account of Victorian London.

R D Blumenfeld was an American-born journalist who kept a diary for many years. The entries in this book, which span the period between Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee and World War I, focus on the time he spent in Britain at what was one of its most turbulent and exciting times. The automobile has just been invented, women are campaigning for the vote, and a charismatic young politician named Winston Churchill is beginning to make waves in the House of Commons.

Blumenfeld's entries are filled with amusing anecdotes - many of which have likely grown funnier with age. One of particular amusement involves an encounter with a woman's bustle, which had slipped from her hips as she was out walking. Blumenfeld, being the gentleman that he so evidently was, chases after the lady and offers her the bird-cage-like contraption, who 'turned on [him] furiously and said 'Not mine!'.' He concludes: "I shall know better next time."

Equally amusing are his accounts of contemporary attitudes towards new technology. The motor-car, which has already reached startling speeds of 24 miles per hour, is "not to be handled on a casual acquaintance," and the proposed Channel Tunnel will inevitably offer an easy invasion route for the French. The rest must be read to be believed.





LIFE AS A BATTLE OF BRITAIN SPITFIRE PILOT

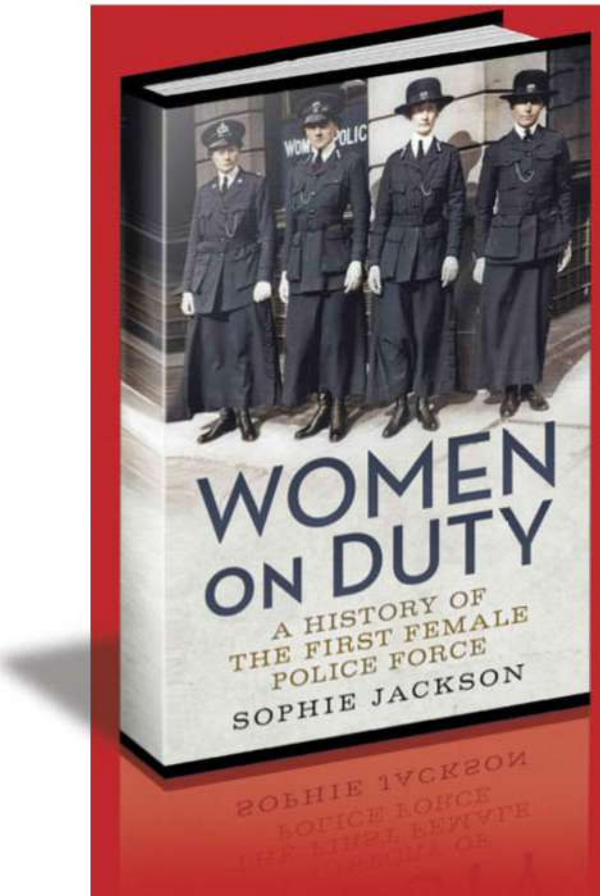
A sentimental and thoughtful tale of an RAF band of brothers

Authors Arthur Donahue **Publisher** Amberley **Price** £6.99 **Released** Out now

A collection of memoirs from American pilot Arthur 'Art' Donahue, this is an emotional journey from start to finish. Only 94 pages long, the book was originally aimed at an American readership wanting to learn more about Britain's involvement in the war, but it is suitable for any audience, both young and old.

Padding is at a premium in the edited memoirs, as the book gets straight into the world of dogfights. A personal and vivid experience, Donahue was only one of 11 US pilots to serve in the Battle of Britain. His observations thrust the reader straight into the cockpit and phrases such as "the eight Browning guns snarled and barked their terrific fast staccato," are both powerful and emotive. The memoirs are presented in an easy-to-digest set of chapters and it's nigh-on impossible not to put yourself in Donahue's shoes as Messerschmitts strafe his tail as he almost blacks out trying to escape with a series of daring aerobatics. Away from the battle in the skies, the camaraderie of the squadron pilots brings a smile to the face as well as a tear to the eye. The book has a real band of brothers feel to it and the daily life of an RAF pilot is an engaging one, as the author makes new friends and awaits the orders to scramble. From seeking out a downed Luftwaffe pilot in the woods to parachuting out of a falling plane, Art's story is a Hollywood film in the making.

This is seriously stirring stuff and is made all the more tragic by the author's sad passing two years after the events of the book. He would smile knowing that his recollections are still being read and enjoyed to this day. Warmly recommended.



WOMEN ON DUTY: A HISTORY OF THE FIRST FEMALE POLICE FORCE

Deeds not words

Author Sophie Jackson **Publisher** Fonthill Media **Price** £20 **Released** Out now

Sophie Jackson spends a good deal of space detailing the crimes and punishments of women that led to them being active in the police force as she does on the police force itself. That's not exactly a negative - it does describe itself as a 'history', after all - but it is something to bear in mind for those who are already familiar with the Suffragette movement in Britain during the early-20th century. It's a tricky situation, knowing how far back to go with these kind of intertwined human rights issues, but you may find yourself wishing, as you read through Lady Constance Lytton's prison stays or the Contagious Diseases Act of 1864, that it might have been a little more razor sharp in its evaluation and education on the roles of women within the law, particularly as this section of the book is so fascinating, in part because it is such a little-discussed facet of the feminist movement.

While the focus is naturally on Mary Allen and Margaret Damer Dawson, the book treats us to a wide range of voices, perspectives and journeys along the way. Despite an absorbing breakdown and analysis of the events leading up to and during this turbulent political time, there are a few turns of phrase that seem a little out of place; to mention the armies being described as 'easy prey' for prostitutes only a handful of paragraphs away from an attempt to humanise these women is a little jarring, for example. It's never particularly outrageous, but there is a consistent use of more emotive language that sometimes feels unsuitable.

These are small issues, and the book as a whole, despite feeling a little repetitive from recurring discussions of female-focused crimes, is an enthralling insight into an area not given much attention in feminist history.

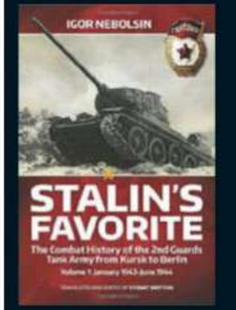
HISTORY of WAR

RECOMMENDS...

Stalin's Favorite

Author: Igor Nebolsin **Price:** £45

Publisher: Helion & Company

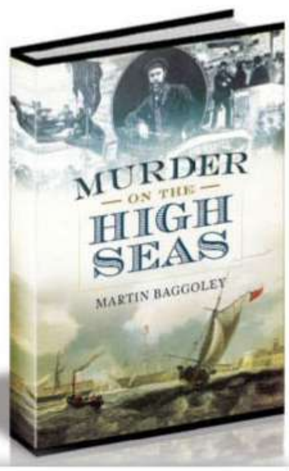

IGOR NEBOLSIN
STALIN'S FAVORITE
The Combat History of the 2nd Guards Tank Army from Kursk to Berlin

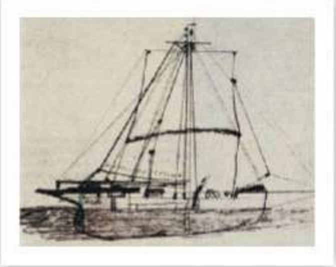
The war the Nazis waged against the Soviet Union in 1941-45 turned western Russia and Eastern Europe into the biggest slaughter-house the world had ever seen. Among the millions of lives swept up by this murderous tidal wave were the 60,000 or so who made up the Soviet 2nd Guards Tank Army. This is as comprehensive an account of their journey from Kursk in July 1943 to the fall of Berlin in April 1945 as is ever likely to be written. It gives us a highly detailed account of the army's war from its inception to its offensive in Romania.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS

A collection of mutinies and murders on board Britain's boats

Author Martin Baggoley **Publisher** Fonthill Media **Price** £14.99 **Released** December 2014





A long ocean voyage can be a stressful affair. Cooping up groups of men for months at a time with a lack of sanitation, food, water and entertainment can lead to temperatures rising with fatal results. Martin Baggoley has compiled a collection of 14 murders that have occurred on board British vessels, explaining the reasons for them, the subsequent trial and the punishment the perpetrators were handed out.

When writing about a subject as gruesome and grisly as murder, it can be all too easy to sensationalise the story for maximum effect. Thankfully, Baggoley takes a very straight-laced approach to describing the murders, preferring to focus more on the events surrounding the killing, rather than the murder itself. Although this does make the book a little bit dry in places, the subjects that Baggoley is covering are interesting enough to make this book very readable. Another positive note is that the reasons for the murders vary quite a lot. Although several are simply mutinies, others involve violent disagreements, slaves rebelling and captains with a grudge against a particular sailor. Even the mutinies are for differing reasons, so you never feel like you're reading a carbon copy of a previous story.

The trials are also fascinating, demonstrating the difficulties courts had in dealing with incidents with limited, biased witnesses as well as complex maritime law.

One issue is certainly the price. £14.99 for a 90-page paperback seems to be really rather steep, even accounting for the amount of research that was required. This is a thoroughly interesting book, full of varied stories of maritime murders and their repercussions, but it is certainly debatable whether or not it is worth the price.

THE HOLOCAUST

A passionate and powerful insight into the murder of 11 million

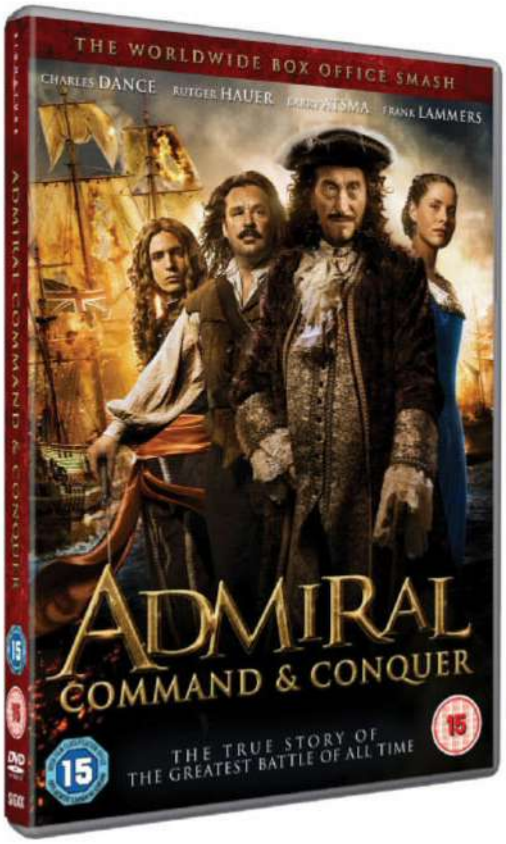
Author Thomas Cussans **Publisher** Andre Deutsch
Price £30 **Released** Out now

The Holocaust
THOMAS CUSSANS
IN ASSOCIATION WITH MÉMORIAL DE LA SHOAH

Sometimes staying wholly impartial when writing on a particular subject in history is neither possible nor desirable, and so it is with Thomas Cussans' exploration of the Holocaust. This is far from a GCSE history textbook, as Cussans explores the mood of Nazi Germany prior to 1933, the manipulation of the German masses by Hitler with his Nazi elite and the gradual, systemic denigration of the 'Untermenschen', using pseudo-science and propaganda. The re-treading of this ubiquitous topic is no less harrowing today than it ever has been.

Cussans' language is barely restrained as he describes mass-murder as an industry, from the brutality of SS foot soldiers to the unfeeling Nazi pen-pushers, the chemists who invented Zyklon B and the statisticians and experts of infrastructure who made transportation to the concentration camps possible. It seems that most shirked responsibility during their subsequent trials, claiming they were just doing their duty, some in fear of their own lives, in what has achieved a broader legal meaning as the 'Nuremberg Defense'.

Two pages at a time, this sensitively assembled hardback reflects on Europe at its lowest ebb in human memory – both the Nazi collaborators and the 'righteous' – at one point juxtaposing Hitler's atrocities with the Stalin regime, which killed far more people than the Nazis did over a longer period of time. Personal artefacts and Nazi orders are included as removable reproductions in envelopes between pages, as a haunting occasional extra. But even before we'd got to the first of these, we were sold on *The Holocaust*: it's certainly coffee-table quality but this deserves the reverence of a library.


THE WORLDWIDE BOX OFFICE SMASH
CHARLES DANCE
RUTGER HAUER
BARRY ATSMA
FRANK LAMMERS
ADMIRAL
COMMAND & CONQUER
THE TRUE STORY OF THE GREATEST BATTLE OF ALL TIME
15

ADMIRAL

A defiant Dutch drama

Directed by Roel Reiné **Starring** Frank Lammers, Rutger Hauer, Charles Dance
Released Out now

Admiral follows the story of Michiel de Ruyter, the most celebrated naval commander in Dutch history, and is set during one of its most turbulent periods. The Anglo-Dutch Wars of the 17th century are in full swing, and the country finds itself on the brink of civil war between supporters of the republican regime and the Orangists, who believed William III should be head of state.

For a relatively low-budget film, it is certainly effective. It seems every one of its 8 million euros has been used wisely, as from the start the movie is bursting with action-packed naval battles, stunts and special effects. These inevitably fall short of their Hollywood counterparts, but the camera work more than makes up for it. Much of this filming has been done on full-size replica ships, bringing an authenticity to the film that would have been impossible to achieve otherwise.

Nor does the script itself stray too far from reality. Six years of research and script development went into making *Admiral* – and it shows. Though the events it recounts – which in reality took place over 20 years – have been significantly condensed, they are largely accurate portrayals. De Ruyter was indeed a reluctant admiral who longed to be at home with his family, but won over the love and respect of his men through his immense strategic talent. The portrayal of William of Orange hints at his homosexuality, and the gruesome scene depicting the prime minister's murder is unfortunately pretty close to reality.

Admiral presents an impressive dramatisation of a time and place largely ignored by Hollywood, and reminds us why it is so important that foreign-language films remain within our periphery.

© Alamy

Five minutes with TERRY DEARY

THE BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF HORRIBLE HISTORIES TELLS US WHY HIS BOOKS AND PLAYS BREAK THE MOULD OF HISTORICAL NONFICTION

What do you think it is about the *Horrible Histories* stage shows that has made them such a success?
It attracts a lot of schools because it's educational as well as entertainment. Of course, the books themselves are a well-known brand, so people who wouldn't normally go to the theatre see it advertised and think "oh, we can see it in a different format, without having to read the books."

What can people expect from the new show *Barmy Britain – Part Three!*?
We're going back to the Stone Age, which is further than we've been back before and we go right through to World War II. We meet some quirky characters, like Lord Nelson, and discover remarkable true stories.

***Horrible Histories* are not just for children. Can the same be said of *Barmy Britain*?**
Yep. Parents write to me more often than children saying they not only enjoyed it but learned something too. It's edutainment – you learn as you enjoy. I've always believed if you want to educate somebody, you've got to engage them first. If they're not paying attention, they learn nothing at all.

***Horrible Histories* has changed the way children in particular think about history. Was this your aim when you initially set about writing the books?**
What I wanted to do was write some entertaining books. It started as a joke book with some facts, but the facts were more interesting than the jokes. I don't suppose I thought I was creating a new genre, but it seems like we did. I never think of them as history books, I think of them as books about people – which is the most fascinating subject in the world.

Why do you think your books have struck a cord with children who struggle with history at school?
I'm a children's author, not a historian. History books are traditionally written by historians, and they're not writers. They know about history, I know about how to engage a child. I can look at stories that people told at the time and do all sorts of things that historians can't do.

***Barmy Britain Part Three!* is at the Garrick Theatre in London from 29 July until 5 September.**

ALL ABOUT HISTORY Book of the
NEW
VICTORIANS
EXPLORE A CELEBRATED ERA THROUGH THE LIVES OF AN ICONIC MONARCH & HER SUBJECTS
QUEEN VICTORIA • AGE OF INDUSTRY • WORKING LIFE • RISE OF AN EMPIRE

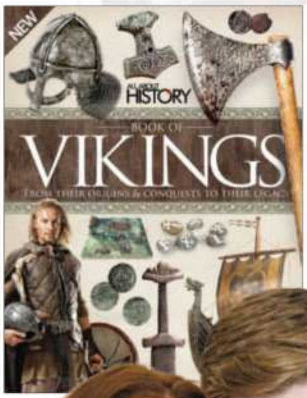
ALL ABOUT HISTORY
Book of the

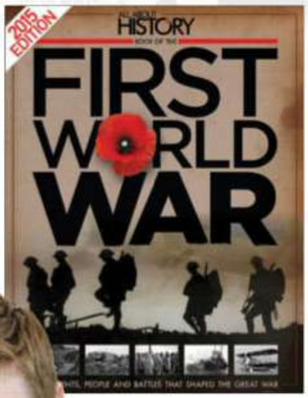
VICTORIANS

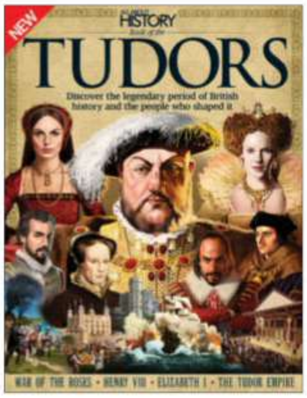
Explore Victorian Britain through amazing articles, imagery and illustrations, from the living conditions of the poor to the careers of industrial leaders, from the personal life of Queen Victoria to the rise of her mighty British Empire.

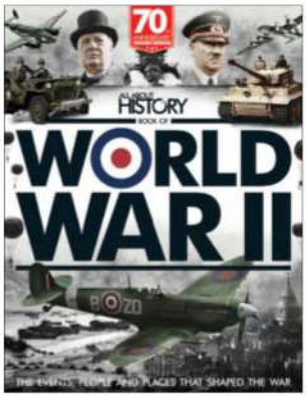
Victoria's family portrait
a textile mill

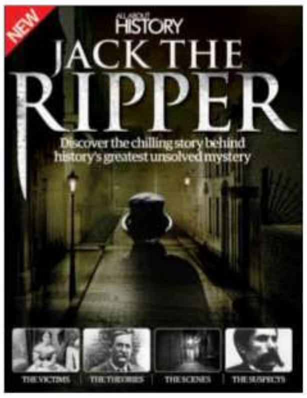
Also available. . .


NEW
ALL ABOUT HISTORY BOOK OF
VIKINGS
FROM THEIR ORIGINS & CONQUESTS TO THEIR LEGACY


2015 EDITION
ALL ABOUT HISTORY BOOK OF THE
FIRST WORLD WAR


NEW
ALL ABOUT HISTORY Book of the
TUDORS
Discover the legendary period of British history and the people who shaped it
WAR OF THE ROSES • HENRY VIII • ELIZABETH I • THE TUDOR EMPIRE


70
ALL ABOUT HISTORY BOOK OF
WORLD WAR II
THE EVENTS, PEOPLE AND PLACES THAT SHAPED THE WAR


NEW
ALL ABOUT HISTORY
JACK THE RIPPER
Discover the chilling story behind history's greatest unsolved mystery
THE VICTIMS
THE THEORIES
THE SCENES
THE SUSPECTS

ALL ABOUT HISTORY
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
TUDOR EMPIRE

A world of content at your fingertips

Whether you love gaming, history, animals, photography, Photoshop, sci-fi or anything in between, every magazine and bookazine from Imagine Publishing is packed with expert advice and fascinating facts.

imagineshop.co.uk
BOOKAZINES
HOW IT WORKS

BUY YOUR COPY TODAY

Print edition available at www.imagineshop.co.uk
Digital edition available at www.greatdigitalmags.com

Print
Tablet
Phone
Desktop

HISTORY ANSWERS

Send your questions to **questions@historyanswers.co.uk**

Will a fifth president ever be added to Mount Rushmore?

Rence Lanzuela, via Facebook

The idea of carving great Americans onto a mountainside was first conceived by South Dakota historian Doane Robinson, as a way to promote tourism to the area. In fact, it was initially suggested that the faces be those of western heroes like Lewis and Clark, but sculptor Gutzon Borglum instead suggested that they should be American presidents. Four were chosen for the mountain: Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Lincoln.

At the time of writing, there are no plans to add a fifth president to this iconic monument. However, back in 1937, a bill was introduced in Congress to add another face - but not one of a president. The bill, championed by Congresswoman Caroline O'Day and Eleanor Roosevelt, proposed that the face of social reformer and feminist Susan B Anthony be added.

Despite their efforts, the bill was rejected when Borglum explained that there was not enough rock left to support a fifth face. In addition, another bill was passed that stated federal funds could only be used to pay for the four likenesses on the original design.

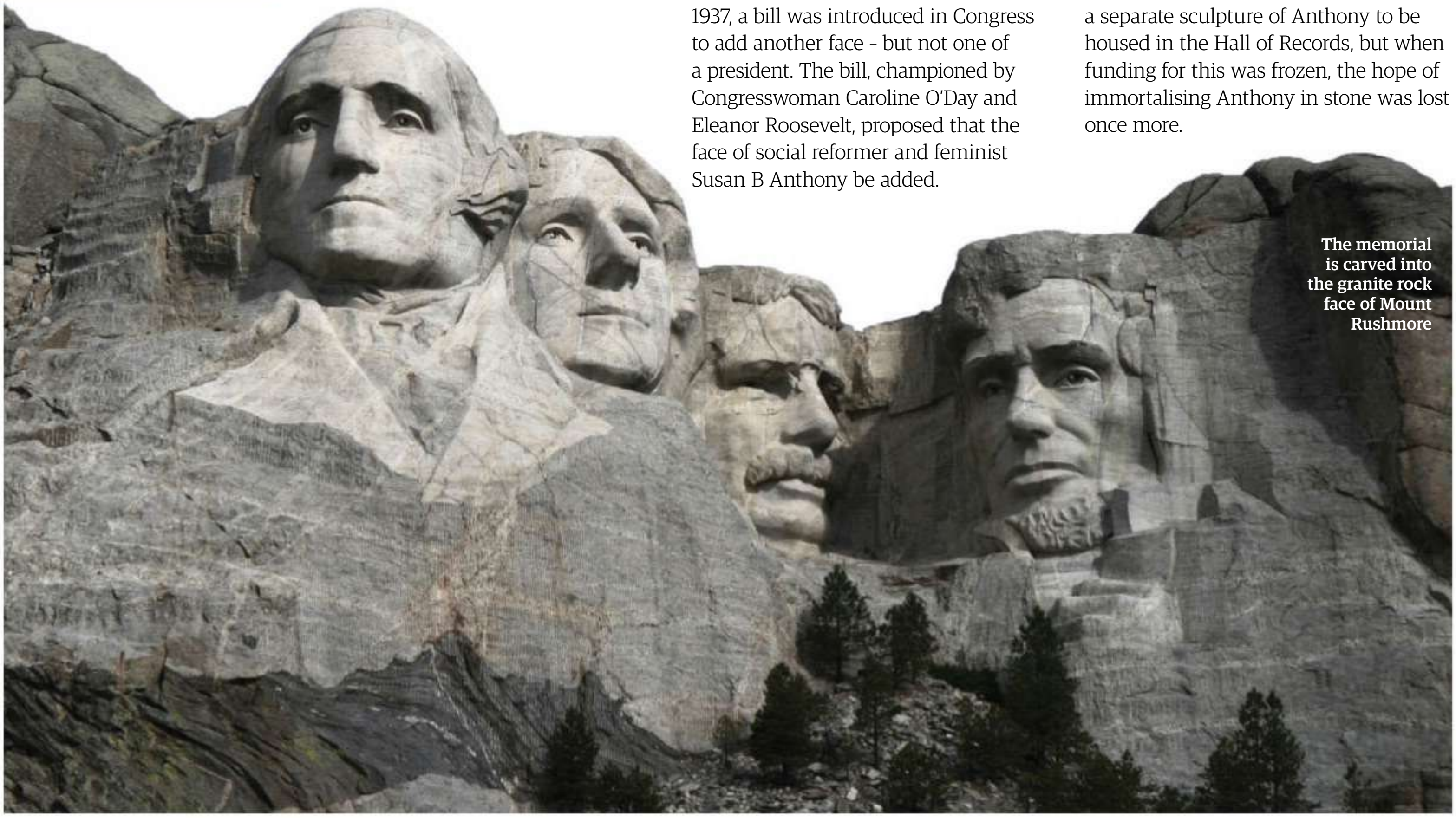
Instead, Borglum suggested creating a separate sculpture of Anthony to be housed in the Hall of Records, but when funding for this was frozen, the hope of immortalising Anthony in stone was lost once more.

SUSAN B ANTHONY

Nationality: American
Born-died: 1820-1906

Brief Bio

Born into a Quaker family committed to social equality, Anthony had her first foray into civil rights at the age of 17 when she began collecting anti-slavery petitions. She later went on to found the National Woman Suffrage Association, and was instrumental in securing the vote for women.



The memorial is carved into the granite rock face of Mount Rushmore

This day in history 20 August

14 CE

Postumus is executed
Agrippa Postumus was the grandson of Roman Emperor Augustus. The emperor adopted him after his father's death, and for a while he was heir to the throne, but he is executed under mysterious circumstances.

636

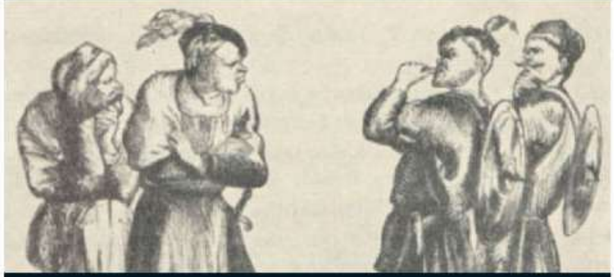
The Battle of Yarmouk
Arab forces led by Khalid ibn al-Walid take control of Syria and Palestine away from the Byzantine Empire, marking the first great wave of Muslim conquests and the rapid advance of Islam outside Arabia.

1000

Saint Stephen ascends
Stephen I was the last Grand Prince of the Hungarians and the first of his family to become a devout Christian. He has had to compete for the throne with his relative Koppany, who was supported by an army of Pagans.

1308

De Molay is pardoned
Grand Master of the Knights Templar Jacques de Molay had been accused of heresy by King Philip IV of France, but is pardoned by Pope Clement V. Despite this, he will be burned at the stake six years later.



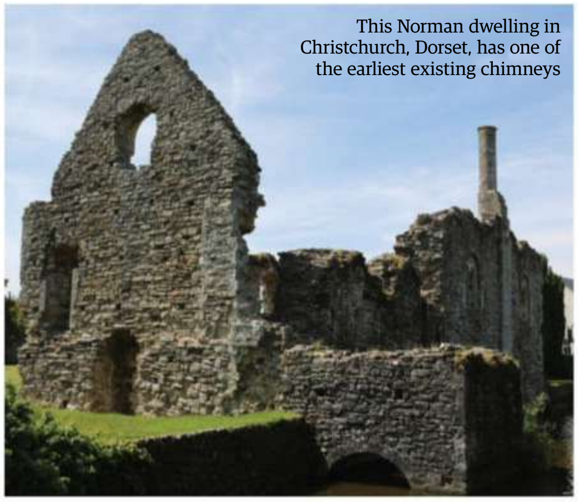
Sampson can be seen biting his thumb at Abram in Shakespeare's *Romeo And Juliet*

Why was biting your thumb considered offensive?

Liam Cosgrove, Dorset

The gesture of biting your own thumb was made famous by Shakespeare's *Romeo And Juliet*, and while most people now know it to be an insult, very few are aware of its origins. The most popular explanation is that it comes from a legend concerning the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I (1122-90). In it, while attempting to seize the city of Milan, his wife was captured and forced to ride through the city on a donkey. To avenge his wife for her humiliation, he forced the city's magistrates to remove a fig from the anus of a donkey using only their teeth. The gesture of putting a thumb in your mouth, also known as the 'fico' (Italian for 'fig'), is believed to be symbolic of this event.

When were chimneys first invented?



This Norman dwelling in Christchurch, Dorset, has one of the earliest existing chimneys

Richard Parkhouse, via Facebook

Before the invention of the chimney, houses simply had a hole in the roof through which smoke would escape. It was the Romans who first used tubes inside the walls to draw smoke out of bakeries, but the chimney as we know it did not appear until the 12th century. Originally, these were only installed in castles and other large buildings, and it wasn't until the 16th century that they started to become common in homes.

YOUR TWEETS

Follow us at...
@AboutHistoryMag

@AboutHistoryMag been waiting to read this all day! Finally got a chance after work!!
@Sharmin_H26

@AboutHistoryMag LOVED the article about Marie Antoinette!! Absolutely brilliant read this month in general, as usual!!
@ClaireHac

There's a six page spread about King Alfred vs the Vikings in this month's **@AboutHistoryMag.** I'm in heaven/Valhalla
@joe_poisoning

@AboutHistoryMag Thanks for the issue that arrived today- having my 'historical hero' on the cover was great to see & good reading...
@Mademoisellle

Yeah boyyy!! Excellent job as always **@AboutHistoryMag** #History #FrenchRevolution #greatMagazines
@ComprtamsWhisky

What cannon was used to destroy Dudley Castle?

M Gough, Staffs

From accounts, it is not entirely clear what type of cannon was used in the Parliamentarian siege on Dudley. However, it is known that culverins as well as their smaller cousins, the demi-culverin, were a favourite of both sides during the English Civil War, so it is likely they were used. Legend states that the cannonballs rained down from the nearby Kates Hill and it makes sense for this to be true, as it was a good vantage point to attack the castle. It is likely that the Parliamentarian troops were stationed in various locations around the castle as well as the hill.

Dudley Castle was partly demolished during the 17th century on the orders of Parliament

Did Lady Godiva really make her infamous naked ride? Find out at...
historyanswers.co.uk

1858

A theory is born
English naturalist Charles Darwin first publishes his theory of evolution through natural selection in the journal *Proceedings Of The Linnean Society Of London*, alongside Alfred Russel Wallace's same theory.

1920

Radio goes commercial
When the American ban on civilian radio stations is lifted, the world's first commercial radio station, the Detroit News Radiophone, is aired. It is run by *Detroit News* and consists mostly of phonograph records interspersed with news announcements.

1940

Trotsky is wounded
Marxist revolutionary Leon Trotsky was deported from the USSR in 1929 after criticising Stalin's regime. While living in exile in Mexico, he is attacked by Soviet agent Ramon Mercader with an ice axe, and dies the next day.

1993

Oslo Accords signed
Following secret negotiations in Oslo, a set of agreements are finally signed that result in the recognition of the State of Israel by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and the recognition of the PLO by the State of Israel.

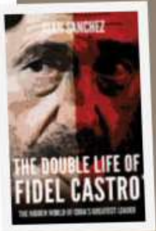
ALL ABOUT YOUR HISTORY

Share your past with us

Men, separated from women and children, line up to enter a workhouse

Flowers left by Jacki on Benjamin Cooper's grave

SHARE & WIN



Share your history with us and win a fantastic selection of history books worth more than £50 if your letter is selected for publication in **All About History**.

PLUS:
One year's **FREE** subscription to **All About History**

WE WANT YOUR...

Photos
Scans of snaps that offer insight to the past

Antiques and objects
Show off your family heirlooms, mementos and retro curios

Letters from the past
Old correspondence can hold a wealth of historical info and fascinating stories

News clippings
Articles reporting on iconic events

Amazing stories
Interesting or insightful tales passed down from your ancestors

Eyewitness accounts
Did you witness a historic event in person? Share it today

Family trees
A chance to boast about famous or significant ancestors

AMAZING STORIES

A family mystery

Jacki Milbank

My great-granddad Benjamin Cooper, who was born in London, and great-grandmother divorced and went their separate ways. My great-grandmother seems to have stayed in London and my great-granddad went to Norwich with my granddad. Obviously, divorce back then was very unusual, frowned upon and not talked about, so my mum doesn't know the reasons for the divorce.

My mum only met her granddad once, but she wasn't told who he was until he had left. She remembers him as short, wearing a long dark coat and bowler hat with a walking stick.

Some years ago, my cousin's wife (sadly no longer with us) did a family history and she tracked my great-granddad to being buried in a pauper's grave in my local churchyard, Lingwood, just outside Norwich, Norfolk. My mum and I couldn't believe this, as prior to my husband and I moving to Lingwood some 12 years previous, I had never heard of the place, let alone been here. On closer investigation, it turned out that my great-granddad had ended up in the workhouse in Lingwood and stayed there until he died in May 1956.

Obviously, he had no money, so was buried in a pauper's grave in our local church. However, apparently my granddad was contacted by the workhouse and advised that his dad had died and told of the funeral. My uncle (my granddad's son in law), being the eldest male of the family, and the only one who had a car, took my granddad to the funeral. Nothing else is known about these events.

Sadly, the workhouse is no longer in Lingwood (it later became a hospital), but there are photos and it was a beautiful building. I contacted the church and they had records of my great-granddad's burial, so I now walk up there (about five minutes from where I live) to say hello to him. He shares his final resting place with another person, a lady, Emma Simmons, also from the workhouse. She died the following year in July. The grave is still unmarked but I often plant bedding plants.

Send your memories to: allabouthistory@imagine-publishing.co.uk /AllAboutHistory @AboutHistoryMag

© Mary Evans

What is this castle's name?

This castle was purchased by Prince Albert and has been home to many members of the Royal Family since 1852. What is it called?

Is it…

A. Conwy castle **B.** Alnwick castle **C.** Balmoral castle **D.** Kevin

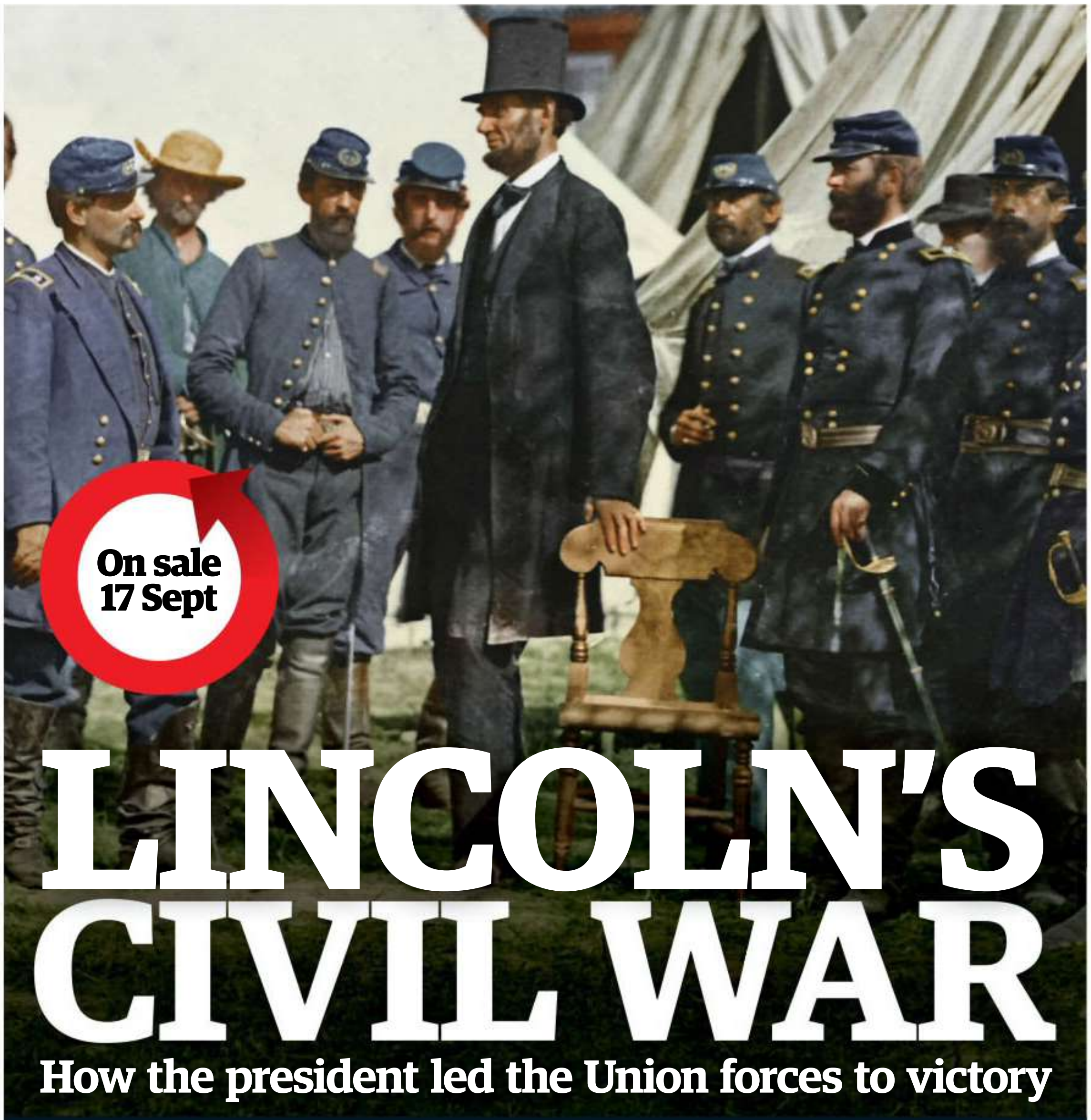
WIN

One of four copies of *Knights And Castles To Colour*. A new historical colouring book specially designed for adults.

Visit **www.historyanswers.co.uk** to let us know

NEXT ISSUE

What does the future hold for **All About History?**



On sale 17 Sept

LINCOLN'S CIVIL WAR

How the president led the Union forces to victory

TRAGEDY ON THE TITANIC

10 true tales of heroism and loss from the sinking ship

WHO BUILT STONEHENGE?

The secret purpose of this ancient wonder revealed

THE HOUSE OF BORGIA

Incest, adultery and murder in the Renaissance power-family

PLUS: Edmund Hillary conquers Everest, Battle of the Somme, **Henry VIII,** History of magic, **Lord Haw-Haw,** Aztecs, **Day in the life of a witch hunter**

ALL ABOUT HISTORY

Imagine Publishing Ltd
Richmond House, 33 Richmond Hill
Bournemouth, Dorset, BH2 6EZ
☎ +44 (0) 1202 586200
Web: www.imagine-publishing.co.uk
www.greatdigitalmags.com
www.historyanswers.co.uk

Magazine team

Deputy Editor **Alicea Francis**
alicea.francis@imagine-publishing.co.uk
☎ 01202 586260
Art Editor **Stephen Williams**
Assistant Designer **Jo Smolaga**
Senior Staff Writer **Frances White**
Production Editor **Callie Green**
Research Editor **Peter Price**
Photographer **James Sheppard**
Editor in Chief **James Hoare**
Senior Art Editor **Helen Harris**
Publishing Director **Aaron Asadi**
Head of Design **Ross Andrews**

Contributors
Barry Strauss, Ben Biggs, Calum Waddell, David Crookes, Dom Reseigh-Lincoln, Jack Griffiths, Jackie Snowden, Jamie Frier, Jodie Tyley, Rebecca Richards, Scott Reeves, Steve Wright

Cover image
Joe Cummings

Images
Abigail Daker, Alex Pang, Alamy, Corbis, Ed Crooks, Getty Images, Ian Hinley, Look & Learn, Nicolle Fuller, Sol 90 Images, Rex Features, The Art Agency, Thinkstock, Top Foto. All copyrights and trademarks are recognised and respected.

Advertising
Digital or printed media packs are available on request.
Head of Sales Hang Deretz
☎ 01202 586442
hang.deretz@imagine-publishing.co.uk
Account Manager Lee Mussell
☎ 01202 586424
lee.mussell@imagine-publishing.co.uk

International
All About History is available for licensing. Contact the International department to discuss partnership opportunities.

Head of International Licensing Cathy Blackman
☎ +44 (0) 1202 586401
licensing@imagine-publishing.co.uk

Subscriptions
Overseas +44 (0)1795 592 867
Email: allabouthistory@servicehelpline.co.uk
13 issue subscription (UK) – £46.25
13 issue subscription (Europe) – £56
13 issue subscription (USA) – £56
13 issue subscription (ROW) – £68

Circulation
Head of Circulation Darren Pearce
☎ 01202 586200

Production
Production Director Jane Hawkins
☎ 01202 586200

Finance
Finance Director Marco Peroni

Founder
Group Managing Director Damian Butt

Printing & Distribution
Wyndeham Peterborough, Storey's Bar Rd, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE1 5YS

Distributed in the UK, Eire: Marketforce, Blue Fin Building, 110 Southwark Street, London, SE1 0SU
☎ 0203 148 3300

Distributed in Australia by: Network Services (a division of Bauer Media Group), Level 21 Civic Tower, 66-68 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
☎ + 61 2 8667 5288

Distributed in the Rest of the World by: Marketforce, Blue Fin Building, 110 Southwark Street, London, SE1 0SU
☎ 0203 148 8105

Disclaimer
The publisher cannot accept responsibility for any unsolicited material lost or damaged in the post. All text and layout is the copyright of Imagine Publishing Ltd. Nothing in this magazine may be reproduced in whole or part without the written permission of the publisher. All copyrights are recognised and used specifically for the purpose of criticism and review. Although the magazine has endeavoured to ensure all information is correct at time of print, prices and availability may change. This magazine is fully independent and not affiliated in any way with the companies mentioned herein.

If you submit material to Imagine Publishing via post, email, social network or any other means, you grant Imagine Publishing an irrevocable, perpetual, royalty-free licence to use the material across its entire portfolio, in print, online and digital, and to deliver the material to existing and future clients, including but not limited to international licensees for reproduction in international, licensed editions of Imagine products. Any material you submit is sent at your risk and, although every care is taken, neither Imagine Publishing nor its employees, agents or subcontractors shall be liable for the loss or damage.

© Imagine Publishing Ltd 2015

ISSN 2052-5870

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES
Society of Antiquaries of London

22 SEPTEMBER (1-2.00 PM)
'THE DUBLIN KING'
JOHN ASHDOWN-HILL, FSA

27 OCTOBER (1-2.00 PM)
'AGINCOURT'
ANNE CURRY, FSA

24 NOVEMBER (1-2.00 PM)
'FOLK CAROLS OF ENGLAND'
YVETTE STAELENS, FSA

Public lectures take place (Tuesdays, 1-2.00 p.m.) at the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1J 0BE. Free, but space is limited and booking is recommended to avoid disappointment.

Henry V (1386–1422). Artist unknown. Oil on panel. 16th century.

WWW.SAL.ORG.UK

BYGONE NEWSPAPERS
Anniversary & Birthday Gift Ideas

- ORIGINAL Daily Newspapers 1847-2015
- A perfect gift to commemorate any special occasion
- Each newspaper is accompanied with a Certificate of Authenticity
- We offer a great range of high quality nostalgic gifts

For Free Details FREEPHONE 0800 138 0990
Int: 00 44 1934 412844 www.bygonenews.com/aah

To advertise in

ALL ABOUT HISTORY

Contact us on 01202 586442
adinfo@imagine-publishing.co.uk

THE JORVIK GROUP

DISCOVER THE HISTORY OF YORK
WITH A JORVIK GROUP
PASTPORT

12 months free entry | 5 attractions | 1 great price

www.thejorvikgroup.com
@thejorvikgroup

The JORVIK Group is owned by York Archaeological Trust.
A registered Charity in England & Wales (no. 509060) and Scotland (SCO42846)

To advertise here contact us on 01202 586442

HISTORY VS HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

SELMA

Director: Ava DuVernay **Starring:** David Oyelowo, Oprah Winfrey, Tim Roth **Country:** USA **Released:** 2015

Will we be voting in Selma's favour?

B+

VERDICT An honest, and at times brutal, portrayal of King's campaign in Selma

WHAT THEY GOT WRONG...

01 Most of the controversy surrounding the film is on the portrayal of President Johnson. Many working with him at the time dubbed him a champion of civil rights; King's autobiography paints a different picture. We may never know if Johnson was a barrier to King.

02 When King meets with Johnson at the Oval Office, the famous Resolute Desk can be seen, but this is inaccurate. Towering at six foot 3.5 inches, Johnson was too large for the historic desk. For comfort, he had a plainer replacement made by the Senate cabinet shop.

03 None of King's speeches that appear in the film are accurate. However, this is for good reason - all of King's speeches are under copyright. Ava DuVernay had no option but to rewrite all of King's famous phrases, but this is cleverly and subtly done.

04 The death of 26-year-old Jimmie Lee Jackson is one of the most harrowing sequences and, unfortunately, almost entirely accurate. The only fact that the film missed is that Jackson died days after the shooting in hospital, not in the café where he was shot.

WHAT THEY GOT RIGHT...

Early in the film we see a woman attempting to earn the right to vote, but is rejected after being unable to name the 67 county judges in Alabama. This was one of many requirements used to restrict African Americans from voting. The woman, Annie Lee Cooper, was real, and the film portrays her fifth attempt to register.

© Alamy

Commemorating the 75th anniversary of
THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

75th ANNIVERSARY of the
BATTLE OF
BRITAIN
16 JULY 2015 BIGGIN HILL
THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BATTLE OF BRITAIN
NEVER IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN CONFLICT WAS SO MUCH OWED BY SO MANY TO SO FEW.
WINSTON CHURCHILL
1st
Spotters of the Auxiliary Territorial Service
Operations Room at Bentley Priory
Pilots of 32 Squadron await orders
THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN
HC11M

fdcovers.com have produced a new limited edition first day of issue envelope plus a special information card.

HE CAN'T KEEP AWAY FROM HIS JOB
This R.A.F. pilot was badly hurt in a clash between his craft and a

Leading Aces

Special information card

Special Promotion
Normally £24
20% off when you quote code BB40

Call to request a FREE catalogue

The background image is reproduced inside the envelope

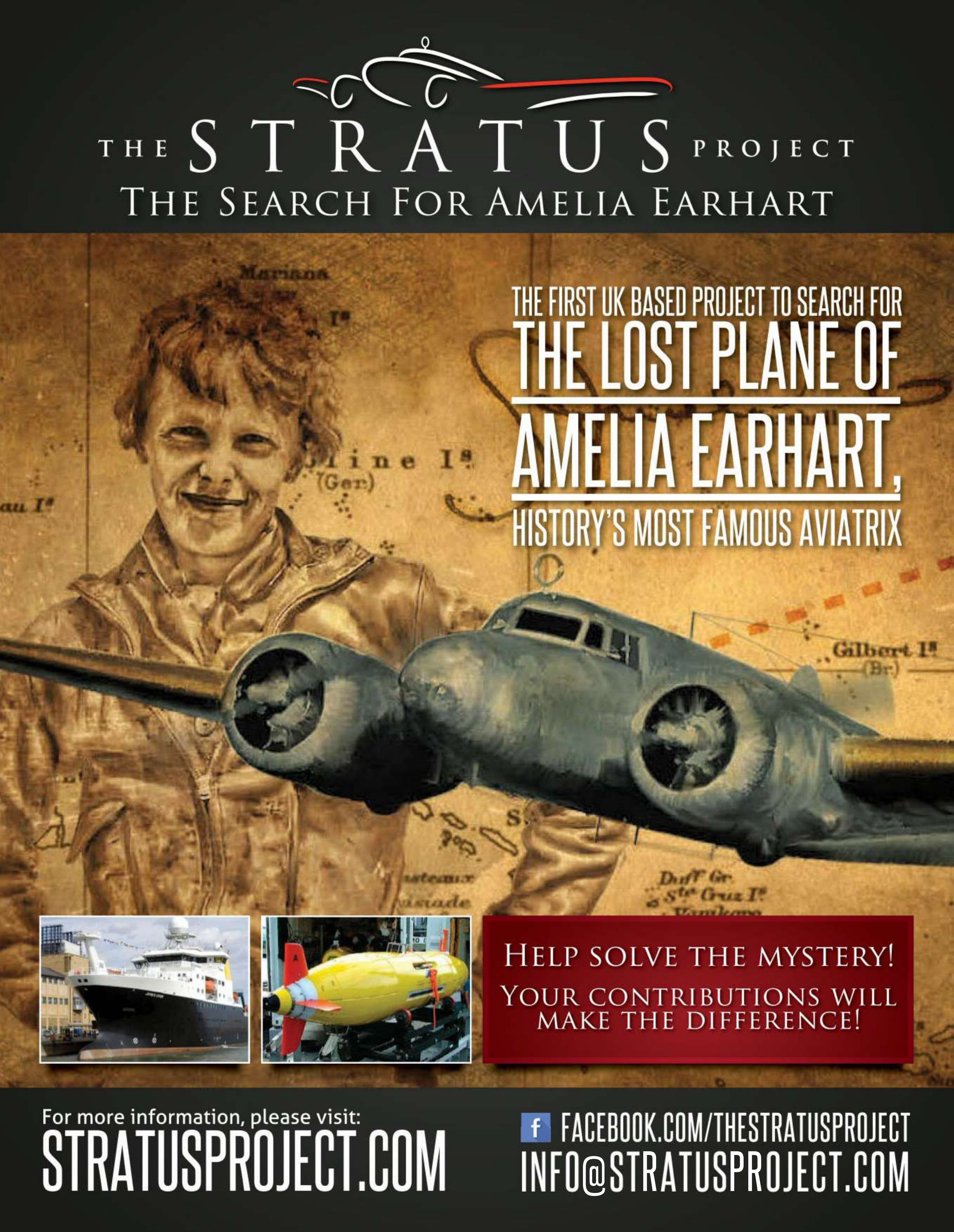
75th ANNIVERSARY of the
BATTLE OF
BRITAIN
16 JULY 2015 BIGGIN HILL

Special Hand Stamp

fd COVERS

To buy go to
hc.fdcovers.com
call 020 8941 3481 or
email sales@fdcovers.com

fdcovers.com Ltd, PO Box103, Hampton Court, KT8 8ED
Stamp Designs © Royal Mail Group Ltd. Reproduced by kind permission of Royal Mail Group Ltd. All Rights Reserved



THE STRATUS PROJECT

THE SEARCH FOR AMELIA EARHART

THE FIRST UK BASED PROJECT TO SEARCH FOR

THE LOST PLANE OF

AMELIA EARHART,

HISTORY'S MOST FAMOUS AVIATRIX

HELP SOLVE THE MYSTERY!

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS WILL MAKE THE DIFFERENCE!

For more information, please visit:

STRATUSPROJECT.COM

f FACEBOOK.COM/THESTRATUSPROJECT

INFO@STRATUSPROJECT.COM

Mariana
Gilbert Is
(Br.)
(Ger.)
Duff Gr.
Ste Cruz Is